THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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From the Louisville Journal.

The Raids of Death.

On his phantom steed, with passion's speed,
Death sweeps on his circuits wide;
Through every zone he rides alone
With dread as his weird bride
Pause and think
On the brink
Of the tide
Dim and wide
In the gloom
Of thy doom
Passing thee.

With a mocking glee, o'er every sea,
He gathers his tracking storm,
And he hunts down life, in its gasping strife,
In every breathing form.
With his muffled feet his courser fleet
O'er takes each flying man,
And summons him loud in every crowd
To tramp in his caravan.
Ponder! Sigh!
Each must die,
Vengeful death
In each breath
Conquers Life.

To the laughing child and the savage wild,
To the maiden in mystic light—
To the rayless mind, in mission kind—
To hope with its beamings bright—
To the proud and great in pomp of state—
To all of a vagrant's birth—
To the heart of grief, like a smitten leaf,—
To all of this moaning earth
Hastens death.
Ponder Death!
Inky waves,
Silent graves,
All around
Thee abound
Man O! man!

March 13, 1866.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By proclamation of the 15th and 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the Marshals by the law.

And whereas, By another proclamation, made on the 16th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July 13th, 1861, the inhabitants of the State of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and to such other parts of that State, and the other States before named, as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be, from time to time, occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of the insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, By another proclamation of the 1st day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved June 7th, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia;

And whereas, By another proclamation made on the 2d of April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 13, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16th, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the State of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Lousiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort in South Carolina, were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, The House of Representatives on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, namely:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; and that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country.

That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. And that as soon as those objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

And whereas, The Senate of the United States, on the 25th of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, no purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that, as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

And whereas, these resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate:

And whereas, by my proclamation of the 13th day of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions;

And whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States, in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the civil authority, State or Federal; and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or will conform, in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States;

And whereas, In view of the before recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, has the right or power to go out of or separate itself from, or be separated from the American Union; and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States;

And whereas, The people of the several before mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in the sovereign and important restoration of national unity;

And whereas, As it is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted, and who have been overdone and subdued, must be dealt with so as to induce them, voluntarily, to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power or devastated, so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom;

And whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States, and not as territories, dependencies, provinces, or protectorates;

And whereas, Such constituted States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are made equal, and are placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united; and

Whereas the observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; and

Whereas standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in times of peace, endanger the public liberty, are incompatable with the individual rights of the citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppression of insurrection or rebellion;

Whereas the policy of the Government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enunciated:

Now, therefore, I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, on the second day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1866, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Charleston *Courier* says that $122,000 have been subscribed towards securing white laborers for South Carolina.

THE FREEDMEN'S CODE.

AN ACT

Concerning Negroes and Persons of Color or of Mixed Blood.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That negroes and their issue, even where one ancestor in each succeeding generation to the fourth inclusive, is white, shall be deemed persons of color.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That all persons of color who are now inhabitants of this State, shall be entitled to the same privileges and subject to the same burthens and disabilities as by the laws of the State were conferred on, or were attached to free persons of color prior to the ordinance of emancipation, except as the same be changed by law.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That persons of color shall be entitled to all the privileges of white persons in the mode of prosecuting, defending, continuing, removing and transferring their suits at law, and in equity; and likewise to the same mode of trial by jury, and all privileges appertaining thereto. And all proceedings in equity by or against them, their answer shall have the same force and effect in all respects as the answer of white persons.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That in all cases of apprenticeship of persons of color under chapter five of the Revised Code, the master shall be bound to discharge the same duties to them as to white apprentices, and the words "as are white" in section three, line three, are hereby repealed and the word "apprentice" shall be read after the word "such," in said line, and the words "if a white person," in the second line of section six, are hereby repealed: *Provided always,* That in the binding out of apprentices of color, the former master of such apprentices, when they shall be regarded as suitable persons by the courts, shall be entitled to have such apprentices bound to them in preference to other persons.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That in all cases where men and women, both or one of whom were lately slaves and and now emancipated, now cohabit together in the relation of husband and wife, the parties shall be deemed to have been lawfully married as man and wife at the time of the commencement of such cohabitation, although they may not have been married in due form of law. And all persons whose cohabitation is hereby ratified into a state of marriage shall go before the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county in which they reside, at his office, or before some justice of the peace, and acknowledge the fact of such cohabitation, and the time of its commencement; and the Clerk shall enter the same in a book kept for that purpose; and if the acknowledgments be made before a justice of the peace, such justice shall report the same in writing to the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions, and the Clerk shall enter the same as though the acknowledgment had been made before him; and such entry shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the allegations therein contained. For making such entry and giving a certificate of the same, the Clerk shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents, to be paid by the party for whom the services are rendered.

6. *Be it further enacted,* That if any of such persons shall fail to go before the Clerk of the County Court or some justice of the peace of the county in which they reside, and have their marriage recorded before the first of September, 1866, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished at the discretion of the court, and their failure for each month thereafter shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

7. *Be it further enacted,* That all contracts between any persons whatever, whereof one or more of them shall be a person of color, for the sale or purchase of any horse, mule, ass, jennet, neat cattle, hog, sheep or goat, whatever may be the value of such articles, and all contracts between such persons for any other article or articles of property whatever of the value of ten dollars or more; and all contracts executed or executory between such persons for the payment of money of the value of ten dollars or more, shall be void as to all persons whatever, unless the same be put in writing and signed by the venders or debtors, and witnessed by a white person who can read and write.

8. *Be it further enacted,* That marriages between white persons and persons of color shall be void; and every person authorized to solemnize the rights of matrimony, who shall knowingly solemnize the same between such persons, and every clerk of a court who shall knowingly issue license for their marriage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and moreover, shall pay a penalty of five hundred dollars to any person suing for the same.

9. *Be it furthir enacted,* That persons of color not otherwise incompetent, shall be capable of bearing evidence in all controversies at law and in equity, where the rights of persons or property of persons of color shall be put to issue, and would be concluded by the judgment or decree of the court; and also in pleas of the State, where the violence, fraud or injury alledged shall be charged to have been done by or to persons of color. In all other civil and criminal cases such evidence shall be deemed inadmissible, unless by consent of the parties of record: *Provided,* That this section shall not go into effect until jurisdiction in matters relating to freedmen shall be fully committed to the Courts of this State: *Provided further,* That no person shall be deemed incompetent to bear testimony in such cases, because of being a party to the record or in interest.

10. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever a person of color shall be examined as a witness, the court shall warn the witness to declare the truth.

11. *Be it further enacted,* That any person of color convicted by due course of law, with an assault with the intent to commit a rape upon the body of a white female, shall suffer death.

12. *Be it furter enacted,* That the criminal laws of the State, embracing and effecting a white person, are hereby extended to persons of color, except where it is otherwise provided in this act, and whenever they shall be convicted of any act made criminal, if committed by a white person, they shall be punished in like manner, except in such cases when other and different punishment may be prescribed or allowed by this act.

13. *Be it further enacted,* That at the time now provided for the election of wardens of the poor, the Justices of the court of pleas and quarter sessions of each county, under the rules and regulations now prescribed, may, in their discretion, elect two distinct and independent courts of wardens; one of whom shall act as wardens of the white poor, and the other as the wardens of the colored poor.

14. *Be it further enacted,* That the persons constituting each court shall be qualified as now provided; and the wardens severally, and each court shall have all the powers and authorities now conferred on them, and they and the officers of each court, and all other persons whatever, shall be subject to all the duties, liabilities and penalties imposed on them by chapter 86, of the revised code.

15. *Be it further enacted,* That the following laws and parts of laws are hereby repealed: First. Certain laws contained in the revised code, namely: The entire chapter one hundred and seven, entitled "slaves and free negroes," except sections fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight and sixty-six, and these sections shall be so amended as to read, "persons of color" instead of free negroes in all cases where the latter words occur.—Section two of chapter fourteen, entitled "boats and canoes." Sections ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three of chapter thirty-four, entitled "crimes and punishments." Sections seventeen, nineteen and twenty-one of chapter thirty-seven, entitled, "deeds and conveyances." Section four of chapter forty-eight, entitled "fences." Section twenty-eight, chapter fifty-nine, entitled "insolvent debtors." Section thirty-nine of chapter eighty-four, entitled "pilots." Sections fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty of chapter eighty-six. Secondly. Certain acts passed since the enactment of the revised code, to-wit: an act ratified on the sixteenth of February eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, chapter thirty, entitled "an act for the hiring out of free negroes in certain cases;" an act ratified on the same day, chapter thirty-one, entitled "an act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to free persons of color;" an act ratified on the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, chapter thirty-seven, entitled "an act to prohibit emancipation of slaves by will;" an act ratified on the twenty-third day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, chapter twenty-three, entitled "an act to amend the sixteenth and seventeenth sections of chapter thirty-four, revised code;" an act ratified on the same day, chapter one hundred and seven, section thirty-six, of the revised code, "relating to free negroes having arms;" an act "to change the rules of evidence in indictments for trading with slaves;" an act ratified on the same day, chapter thirty-six, entitled "an act to prevent free negroes from hiring or having the control of slaves;" an act ratified on the twenty-first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, chapter twenty-six, entitled "an act to amend section fifteen, of the one hundred and seventh chapter of the revised code; an act ratified on the twentieth day of December eighteen hundred and sixty-two, chapter sixteen, entitled "an act to authorize the Governor to employ slave labor in erecting fortifications and other works."

16. *Be it further enacted,* That all other acts and parts of acts passed before the present session of the General Assembly, besides those enumerated in the foregoing section, the subjects whereof are revised and re-enacted in this act, or which are repugnant to the provisions herein contained, are hereby declared to be repealed, and of no force and effect from and after the ratification of this act, with the exceptions and limitation hereinafter mentioned.

17. *Be it further enacted,* That the repeal of the acts mentioned in the preceding sections shall not effect any act done, or any right accruing, or accrued, or established, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any case before the ratification of this act.

18. *Be it further enacted,* That no offence committed under any of the acts hereby repealed, and before the time when they ceased to be laws of the State, shall be effected by such repeal, except that when any punishment shall have been mitigated by the provisions of this act, such provisions shall be extended and applied to any judgments to be pronounced after the repeal or cessation to have effect: *Provided however,* That in case of the conviction of any person of color for any such offence, he shall be punished therefor in like manner only as if he were a white man.

19. *Be it further enacted,* That no suit or prosecution pending at the time of the repeal, for any offence committed, or for the recovery of any penalty or forfeiture incurred, under any of the acts repealed, shall be affected by such repeal.

In General Assembly read three times, and ratified this 10th day of March, A. D., 1866.

AN ACT

To Punish Persons Pursuing and Injuring Horses and other Live Stock, with intent to Steal them.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That if any person shall pursue, kill or wound any horse, mule, ass, jenny, neat cattle, hog, sheep or goat, the property of another, with the intent unlawfully and feloniously to convert the same to his own use, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punishable, in all respects, as if convicted of larceny, though such animal may not have come into the actual possession of the person so offending. And all persons commanding, counselling, advising, aiding or abetting any of such unlawful acts, shall be punished in like manner, and may be prosecuted alone, or with the principal actor.

In General Assembly read three times, and ratified this 1st day of March, A. D., 1866.

AN ACT

To Prevent Wilful Trespasses on Lands, and Stealing any kind of Property therefrom.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That no person, after being forbidden to do so, shall enter on the premises of another without a license therefor; and if any person, after being thus forbidden, shall so enter, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. And if any person, not being the present owner or *bona fide* claimant of such premises, shall wilfully and unlawfully enter thereon, and carry off, or be engaged in the act of carrying off, any wood or other kind of property whatsoever, growing or being thereon, the same being the property of the owner of the premises, or under his control, keeping or care, such person shall, if the act be done with felonious intent, be deemed guilty of larceny, and punished for that offence. And if not done with such intent, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemenor: *Provided, however,* that any person who may make written affidavit before a justice of the peace of the county, that any of his cattle or other live stock, (which shall be specially described and set forth in the affidavit), has strayed away, and he has good reason to believe that it is on the premises of another or other persons, then such justice may, in his discretion, allow such person to enter on said premises with one or more servants, without firearms, in the day time, (Sundays excepted,) between the hours of sunrise and sunset, and make search for his estray for such limited time as to said justice shall appear reasonable; but the only effect of such licence shall be to protect the persons entering, from indictment therefor, and then only, provided the license shall have been made *bona fide* and without any damage except such as was necessary to conduct the search.

In General Assembly ready three times, and ratified the 1st day of March, A. D., 1866.

AN ACT

To Punish Vagrancy.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That if any person who may be able to labor, has no apparent means of subsistence, and neglects to apply himself to somd honest occupation for the support of himself and his family, if he have one; or if any person whatever shall be found spending his time in dissipation, or gaming, or sauntering about without employment, or endeavoring to maintain himself or his family by any undue or unlawful means, such person shall be deemed a vagrant, and guilty of a misdemeanor. And it shall be the duty of any justice of the peace of the county wherein such persons shall be found, upon due proof of such offence, to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender, to be brought before him or some other justice of the peace, whose duty it shall be, if, on examination, such person shall be found a vagrant, to recognize him with good security for his appearance, at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County, to answer such offence. And if he fail to give such recognizance, he shall be imprisoned until the sessionsaid court: *Provided, however,* That if such offender shall, at the said court, enter into a recognizance, in such sum as the court shall prescribe, conditional for his good behavior and industrious, peaceable deportment for one year, he may be discharged on payment of the costs and charges which shall have accrued: but, if he shall fail to enter in such recognizance, and pay such costs and charges, he shall be prosecuted as a vagrant, and upon conviction, the court may fine or imprison him, or both, or sentence him to the workhouse for such time as the court may think fit.

SEC. 2. This act shall go into effect from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly read three times, and ratified the 1st day of March, A. D., 1866.

AN ACT

To Punish Seditious Language, Insurrections and Rebellions in the State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That if any person, by words spoken, written or printed, shall endeavor to excite in any person whatever, a spirit of insurrection, conspiracy, sedition, or rebellion against the government of the State, such person so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, stand in the pillory one hour, receive one or more public whippings, not less than thirty-nine lashes each, and be imprisoned twelve months.

SEC. 2. If any person shall be found in a state of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the State, or shall agree to join any conspiracy, rebellion or insurrection against the same, or shall procure or persuade others to join or enlist in the same, or shall knowingly and wilfully aid, assist, or encourage any person engaged therein, or engaged in a conspiracy to make such rebllion or insurrection, every person so offending and being thereof convicted, shall sufffer death.

In General Assembly read three times, and ratified the 27th day of February, A. D., 1866.

AN ACT

To Prevent Enticing Servants from Fulfilling their Contracts or Harboring Them.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That if, after the ratification of this act, any person shall entice, persuade and procure any servant by indenture, or any servant who shall have contracted in writing, to serve his employer, to unlawfully leave his master or employer; or, if any person shall knowingly and unlawfully harbor and detain, in his own service, and from the service of his master or employer, any servant who shall unlawfully leave the service of such master or employer; then, in either case, such person and servant may be sued, singly or jointly, by the master, and on recovery he shall have judgment for the actual double value of the damages assessed.

In General Assembly read three times, and ratified the 1st day of March, A. D., 1866.

AN ACT

To Secure to Agricultural Laborers their Pay in Kind.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That whenever, after the ratification of this act, servants and laborers in Agriculture shall, by their contracts in writing, already or hereafter made, be entitled, for wages, to a part of the crops cultivated by them, such part shall not be subject to sale under executions, against their employers, or the owners of the land cultivated.

In General Assembly read three times, and ratified the 1st day of March, 1866.

AN ACT

More Effectually to Secure the Maintenance of Bastard Children, and the Payment of Fines and Costs on Conviction in Criminal Cases.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That in all pleas of the State where a person may be fined or sentenced to pay costs, and in all cases arising under chapter twelve, of the Revised Code, entitled "Bastard Children," when the putative father shall be charged with costs or the payment of money for the support of a bastard child, and such person or putative father shall, by law, be subject to be committed to prison in default of paying the same, it shall be competent for the court to sentence such person or putative father to the house of correction for such time, not exceeding —— months, as the court may deem proper: *Provided, however,* That such person or putative father, at his discretion, instead of being committed to prison or to the house of correction, may bind himself as an apprentice to any person whom he may select, for such time and at such price as the court may direct. The binding shall be by indenture in open court, and the price obtained shall be paid to the county trustree; and the person thus bound shall be treated and regarded as an apprentice in all matters, except education.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall go into effct on the first day of ——— eighteen hundrey and sixty——, at which time so much of the first section of chapter fifty-nine, of the Revised Code, as allows persons committed for the maintenance of bastard children charged upon them, or persons committed for the costs of criminal prosecutions, to be discharged on taking the oath of insolvent debtors, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

In General Assembly read three times, and ratified the 1st day of March, A. D., 1866.

SOFT SOAP FOR ALL.—For a lieutenant, call him captain; for a middle-aged lady, kiss her, and say that you mistook her for her daughter; for a young gentleman rising fifteen, ask his opinion respecting the comparative merits of a razor; for young ladies, if you know their color to be natural, accuse them of painting.

There is a negro in Philadelphia whose feet measure twenty-one inches in length. It is supposed they will be used as the next "Republican" platform.

STATE NEWS.

DEATH OF KIMBROUGH JONES.—We learn that this worthy and venerable citizen expired at his residence near this city on Saturday night last. Mr. Jones, we presume, had passed his eightieth year. He was a member of the Convention of 1835, and had frequently served the people of Wake county in the General Assembly.

Standard.

TRIAL OF MAJ. GEE.—The Military Commission, sitting in the trial of Maj. Gee, met at the Court room, yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, but the witnesses for the prosecution, on account of whose absence the trial was suspended last week, not having yet appeared, the session was again adjourned to Monday next, 9th inst.—*Standard.*

The Dobson Brothers, with Blitz (so-called) played three evenings in our theatre—they were advertised for four. Their abilty as professors of the magic art cannot be surpassed by Heller, Hermann, or any other of the professors. The crowning trick—one which any they performed here—was one denominated by the ordinary, plodding citizens, "*The Gouge.*" It consists in the performers making themselves invisible. The Dobson Brothers and Blitz (so-called) accomplished this feat Saturday evening to the surprise of some of our citizens. They succeeded so well that they have not been seen since four o'clock yesterday. Among the parties particulary interested in this feat of natural magic, are General Baker, of the North Carolina Hotel, Mr. Hanff, the pianist, the Newbern Daily Times office, and the city of Newbern in its corporate capacity. It was a good trick, was well done, and it is supposed, the performers went in the direction of Goldsboro'.—*Newbern Times.*

A FATAL CASUALTY.—We learn from the Salisbury *Banner*, that on Saturday last a member of the 5th Regular U. S. Cavalry, was shot by a guard. He had been committing some depredations upon negroes, and a guard was sent to arrest him, when he drew a revolver and walked off, and being ordered to halt, he refused and was shot.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.—The first number of this new paper, edited by the Hon. Lewis Hanes, at Salisbury, has made its appearance among our exchanges. It is a neat paper, and will be doubtless well conducted.

DEATH OF A COMPOSITOR.—Mr. JAS. C. SHOOK, a compositor employed in this office, died last night on South Front Street, of confluent small pox.—He was about 35 years of age, and was well known throughout the South among the "craft." He was a good compositor. We think his only surviving relative is a little daughter, living near Fort Smith, Arkansas.—*Newbern Times, 3d inst.*

[Mr. Shook worked in our office, from the resumption of the *Journal* last September, until within a few weeks past, and was a most excellent printer. We regret to hear of his death. May he rest in peace.—JOURNAL.]

IMPARTIAL JUSTICE.—For the especial edification of radicalism, and to furnish an item for the note book of Sumner, we chronicle the following:

Two persons were convicted of the paltry crime of stealing, and were sentenced by his honor, Judge Warren, to receive the penalty prescribed by the Mosaic law. The Sheriff of the county promptly executed the sentence of the Judge, and when the culprits were stripped for the fray, it became apparent to every looker on, that one of them was of the color, so popular in the Congress of the United States at the present time. Our worthy Sheriff, however, not having the fear of Stevens before his eyes, gave the guilty one "forty, save one."

The other convict was only a white man, and, of course, his case will not be commiserated by the dear lovers of cuffee—nor will their pity be enlisted in his behalf, when it is announced that he received thirty-nine lashes on his bare back for the theft of a chicken; while his sable companion at the whipping post got no more for stealing a hog.

This is a case of "equality before the law," which we trust will be duly heralded by the radical press of the North.—*Golds. News, 5th inst.*

IMPROVEMENTS.—We notice marks of improvement wherever we walk. Fences destroyed last spring, are being replaced; stores are refitted; white-washing, plastering and paint are being freely used; while the commissioners of the Town are engaged in draining and clensing the streets.

While these things are going on in Goldsboro', the plow, the harrow, and the hoe are not idle in the country. The farmer is striving by industry and frugality to repair, in part, the damages of the past twelve months.

Nor are the officers of the law idle, as becomes apparent by a brief stay in the court room, where our Superior Court is now in session. The Solicitor is busy drawing up bills, and the Grand Jurors are diligently employed in examining witnesses and ferriting out breaches of the peace.—*Goldsboro' News.*

HALIFAX COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Norfolk *Virginian*, gives an interesting sketch of the early history of this county, as well as some current items of news. We make the following extract:

"Halifax has produced many learned and distinguished names. Among them are William Richardson Davie, John and Edward Cromwell, Hon. Willis Alston, Hon. Jos. J. Daniel, Hon. Hutchins G. Burton, Hon. John Branch, Hon. Jesse A. Bynum, Hon. John Reeves, Jones Daniel, and B. F. Moore, who is now an eminent lawyer.

Halifax, like its sister towns, bears the marks of improvement. Messrs. Underdown & Co., wreckers, of your city are engaged in raising a schooner, which has a cargo of fifty bales of cotton, which struck on a rock three years ago and was sunk.—They have succeeded in getting her on the flat and are pumping her out.

JUDGE RUFFIN.—We had the pleasure yesterday of a grasp of the hand from the venerable Judge Ruffin, who is in the city for a few days, a guest of our friend W. H. Oliver.

We are happy to add that the Judge seems to be in the enjoyment of health and carries his years remarkably well.—*Newbern Commercial.*

TAKING THEM TROUGH.—The Superior Court, now in session in this city, is putting the law breakers through. Some have been submitted to the good old North Carolina penalty of the whipping post, for larceny, and others will probably taste the same before the week ends.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Capitol grounds are being put in their old shape and in a few months the beaux and belles will doubtless find them as pleasant as in bygone times. The forces are daily at work there.

Raleigh Progress

The 192d Session of Orange Presbytery will commence at New Hope Church on Wednesday the 11th day of April, at 12 o'clock, M.

RANDOLPH SUPERIOR COURT.—This court was holden last week by His Honor Judge Gilliam. We are informed that there never were so many people seen on the court-green, and there on business of a legal character, since Randolph has been a county. Nearly every day of the week, the court house was not simply crowded, but packed, jammed and crammed. Lawyers, who came in late, could scarcely make their way through the throng to the Bar; and the Solicitor's office was like an Enrolling Office in the busiest days of Confederate conscription. From what we learn, the people of that county have each other emphatically by the ears and are pulling one another like the very duce. Instead of letting by-gones be bygones, with the restoration of civil government and the reopening of the Courts, they are renewing something of the strife and trouble which so afflicted that and other counties in the hottest times of the revolution out of which we have so recently emerged. We regret this no little; but as a faithful chronicler of the news it is our duty to publish facts and approve or disapprove them. The *animus*, with which that people is moved, is not commendable.

Of convictions and submissions, there were not less than fifty; of the bills of indictment found the number is at least eighty; and there were a great many presentments and old warrants on which the parties had to be re-bound, because Mr. Solicitor Settle did not have time to draw bills.—He worked day and night, drew over one hundred bills; but the Grand Jury, who could not on account of its numbers work so rapidly, acted upon only about eighty. We understand there were several bills charging defendants with murder.—The old citizens and such as were called loyal during the days of the Southern Confederacy, are prosecuting the bush-whackers and robbers; and, on the other hand, the bushwhackers, who now set themselves up as *par excellence* Union citizens, are indicting the Militia officers and such as acted under their orders for assaults and batteries, forcible trespasses, false imprisonments and muder. The spirit of retaliation has just begun to move them and it is difficult to tell how far and to what extremes it may impel them. We greatly hope it will soon expire, and that peace, concord and brotherly regard may succeed it.

Greens. Patriot.

THE FLAG AFLOAT.—We notice the Stars and Stripes floating from the dome of the Capitol, in honor of the President's Peace Proclamation.

Sentinel.

STATE GEOLOGIST.—Gov. Worth has re-commissioned Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist. Prof. K. has held the appointment since the death of Dr. Emmons. His qualifications for the position are endorsed by the best scientific men in the State.—*Sentinel.*

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. S. Milton Frost, President of the College, has just returned from the North. He informs us that his trip was a success—the subscriptions in cash, furniture, &c., reaching the respectable sum of $3,600. Repairs on the college will commence next week, and the school open at an early day, of which due notice will be given.—*Goldsboro' News.*

PERSONAL.—Col. George Bushyhead, Chief of one of the remaining tribes of Indians in the western part of this State, has returned from Washington and is now in this city, stopping at the "Yarboroug."—*Progress.*

GENERAL HOKE.—This distinguished son of the old North State, was in our town on Tuesday last. On Tuesday evening he was serenaded by the citizens, and in response to numerous calls he appeared on the balcony of the Metropolitan Hotel and in a handsome manner returned his thanks for the compliment shown him.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

GEN. C. LEVENTHROPE.—This accomplished gentleman and gallant officer has been sojourning in our city for the last few days. We are pleased to state that he is looking remarkably well, and has entirely recovered from his wound received in the memorable charge which he lead with such conspicuous gallantry in the first day's fight at Gettysburg.—*Charlotte Times.*

BOARD OF TRADE.—This Association, in Newbern, is now a fixed affair. The following officers have been chosen, viz: President, A. T. Jerkins; Vice Presidents, Samuel Blagge and C. H. Taylor; Directors, J. D. Flanner, E. W. Gould, J. A. Leland, W. S. Walker, T. J. Mitchell, W. C. Whitford, W. C. Hunt and Alexander Walker.

LIBERAL DONATION.—We understand that Col. R. B. Bullock, general superintendent of the Southern Express Company, and who resides in Augusta, Ga., has sent fifty dollars as a donation to the sabbath schools connected with the Raleigh Biptist church—thirty to the white and twenty to the colored branch. This is a generous donation from a stranger and results from the fact that being in the city not long since, he visited them, and was gratelγ gratified with the principle on which they operated.—*Raleigh Progress.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

A CHANGE IN THE CABINET URGED.—A number of conservative Republicans, believing that the President is weakened by the retention of certain members of his cabinet, have very strongly urged their removal during the past two days.

The *National Intelligencer* says: "We learn that Governor Dillingham, of Vermont, will appoint M.r Hilland Hall as United States Senator in place of Mr. Foot, deceased. He will not, probably, reach this city till Tuesnay or Wednesday.

The veto will certainly be sustained by the Senate. Even the Radicals are convinced of this fact now, and hence they will be in no hurry to call up the Civil Rights bill, which they know to be killed beyond recovery.

The President has directed the War Department to muster out twenty thousand more negro troops, in addition to those recently discharged, and orders for that purpose will accordingly be issued.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF GEN. FORREST BY A NEGRO—THE NEGRO KILLED.—MEMPHIS, April 1.—A letter from Sunflower County, Mississippi, says a negro employed on General Forrest's plantation, while assaulting his (the negro's) sick wife, yesterday, was remonstrated with by Forrest. The negro drew a knife and attempted to kill Forrest, who, after receiving a wound in the hand, seized an axe and killed the negro. General Forrest then gave himself up to the sheriff. The negroes on the plantation justify the homicide.

Governor Waller, of California, was wrecked on the Golden Rule, and on arriving at San Francisco he remarked to a friend: "Lost everything, sir, everything but my reputation." "Governor," replied his friend, "you travel with less baggage than any one else I ever saw."

One thousand dollars has been contributed in Mobile to the Winchester Confederate Cemetery Fund.

We understand that there has been another destructive fire in Darlington. The fire broke out through an accident. A clerk in a store was in the act of drawing from a barrel a can of Kerosene oil when the candle which he held in his hand overturned and set fire to the oil. The flame quickly communicated to the barrel and in a few moments the entire building was past recovery. Several buildings were burnt.—*Marion Crescent.*

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for this District concluded its setting on Tuesday.

There were four persons tried for murder, only one of whom was convicted, namely Lewis I. Harrell. It will be recollected that this man shot Dr. J. H. Jarrot, about the middle of February, while the latter was visiting one of his plantations where Harrell was overseer. There was no white person present when the deed was committed, and the evidence in the case depended on the confessions of the prisoner confirmed by strong circumstances tending to show his guilt. Two of the other cases of murder, depended on circumstantial evidence which was not sufficient to convince the minds of the jury. In the case of the State vs. Kirkland, indicted for the murder of John Graham, at Pee Dee Bridge, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.—*Marion Crescent.*

The Memphis city election on Saturday, resulted in an overwhelming majority for what the Dispatch calls the Johnson party.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is on her way up the Mississippi, going to Montreal to see her children.—Her daughter Margaret is at school in the Academy of the Sacred Heart, at Sault-au-Recollet.

[Special Dispatch to the Petersburg Express.]

RICHMOND, April 4th.

Jos. Mayo was elected Mayor of this city to-day, without opposition.

The following are the city Councilmen elect:

First Ward.—N. M. Lee, Stephen Mason, William Taylor, Robert Hill.

Second Ward.—W. H. McFarland, Judge Crump, J. A. Scott, G. K. Crutchfield, John H. Harvey.

Third Ward.—T. C. Eppes, L. W. Glazebrook, T. Griffin, Col. Thomas P. August and D. J. Saunders.

Twenty-five printers for the Richmond press, will arrive from Baltimore on Friday. No papers will appear to-morrow.

MISSING MEN.—Information wanted of the fate or whereabouts of C. W. Arthur, who was in the first Mississippi Regiment, C. S. A., and D. S Arthur, of Virginia Troops, C. S. A., regiment unknown.

The widowed mother of these gentlemen earnestly desires to know of their fate, and all true friends of the helpless, needy and distressed, are requested to send any information they may have or get to Mr. Hargrave, keeper of the hotel, Brandon, Miss.

All papers in Virginia and North Carolin friendly to a distressed mother, will please copy as many times as they possibly can.

MARY ARTHUR,

who is a Mason's widow, and a member of the adopted degree.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.—WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Supreme Court, before adjournment *sine die*, ordered all causes brought in by writs of error or appeals from the Southern States to be called and disposed of at the next term.

MRS. JEFF. DAVIS IN WASHINGTON.—General Dick Taylor, brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis, Mrs. Jeff. Davis, and Burton Harrison, are all in Washington, seeking permission for Mrs. Davis to visit her husband in Fortress Monroe.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECOMMENDING THAT THE SOUTHERN STATES BE ALLOWED TO ASSUME THE DIRECT TAX.—WASHINGTON, April 4.—The President to-day sent to the House a communication from the Governor of Alabama, asking that the State may be allowed to assume and pay in State bonds the direct tax now due from her, or that a delay of payment may be authorized until the State can, by the sale of its bonds, or by taxation, make provision for its liquidation. The President concurs in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is desirable that Alabama and the other Southern States be allowed to assume and pay their portions of the direct taxes now due, and therefore recommends the necessary legislation by Congress.

FROST AND ICE.—There was white frost and thin ice in this locality yesterday morning. Tender garden vegetation was killed, and the leaves of such plants as English peas and cabbages stiffly frozen. If any cotton was up, it was, of course, killed, but we presume that little, if any, was out of the ground. Corn will probably be set back by it. We hope that no material damage was done to the fruit.

Yesterday was quite a cool day, and another frost at night was apprehended.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, March* 31.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, April, 2.

The latest advices from Viena report that the recent apprehensions of war have been removed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is again asserted that Head Centre Stephens has arrived in Paris.

In the British House of Commons Earl Grosvenor gave notice, on the second reading of the reform bill, that he would move an amendment declaring it inexpedient to discuss the bill until the House has before it the entire reform scheme contemplated by the government.

Sir W. Hyatt also gave notice of an amendment to prevent the bill taking effect until provision is made for a redistribution of seats.

The Times says that Lord Stanley will second Earl Grosvenor's amendment, and predicts an independent support, and hopes it is not too late for the government to bring forward a better bill. The Morning Post believes that the amendment will prove the death blow to the ministry. The Daily News and Star regards the proposed amendment as an insidious movement, and as nothing else but opposition to reform, and says the conservatives dare not move a direct negative to the measure.

In the House of Commons the Irish Attorney General denied that the Lord Lieutenant had stated that he apprehended a Fenian invasion.

Several land owners had applied for permission to arm and drill their tentantry, but the government refused their consent, feeling perfectly able to afford every protection.

The London Times at last admits that "frightful and unjustifiable cruelties were committed in Jamaica, and that there was an abuse of power beyond all excuse or palliation."

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif, after the rejection of another proposed amendment relative to the press laws, finally adopted the entire address by a vote of 251 to 17.

A Paris telegram of the 20th to the Daily Telegraph reports, on good authority, that Head Centre Stephens had not arrived there.

The Paris Patric denies that the French government has consented to extend the period of the extradition treaty with England.

In the Corps Legislatif, an amendment to the address of the Emperor in favor of an extension of liberties had been strongly debated. Several speakers demanded increased liberty for the public, the press and the chambers. The amendment was, however, rejected by a vote of 206 against 63.

GERMAMY.

A Vienna telegram asserts that declarations of a reassuring character have been received from Berlin, and the apprehensions of war have been thereby removed. It is stated that the Gastein convention will be adhered to.

The London Morning Post believes that this latter statement is unfounded, and that the relations contiue critical.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The conference on the Danubian Principalities held a second meeting at Paris on the 19th ult.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The following is a duplicate of a news dispatch sent by the steamer Tripoli, which sailed on the 20th, not yet arrived:

The German journals continue to represent the relations of Austria and Prussia as very threatening. They even assert that Austria had ordered the assembling of 100,000 troops on the Bohemian frontier, and had sent a circular note to the powers disclaiming all responsibility for the consequences of any conflict which may ensue.

The London Times directs attention to the critical state of affairs. It says that Bismark has thrown off his mask, and the Duchies are to be annexed to Prussia. Preparations for war are progressing on both sides. In both capitals military councils are held, generals nominated and plans of campaigns discussed. The funds are depressed in the various European markets by these disquieting rumors.

The Spanish Government has raised the state of siege in New Castle.

Latest.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.

The Post says it has reason to believe that telegraphic news to the effect that since Sunday declarations of a reassuring character have been received from Berlin, by the Austrian government, and that the apprehensions of a war between the great German powers have been thereby removed, are totally incorrect, and that the relations between the two powers continue very critical.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 12, 1866.

Passage of the Civil Rights Bill in the Senate over the Veto.

On Friday last at 3 o'clock, P. M., the Civil Rights bill was called up, and the discussion upon it was continued by Mr. Doolittle, in favor of sustaining the veto. During the speeches, much excitement was manifested throughout the chamber and in the galleries. A running debate of some two hours duration occurred immediately preceding the vote, characterized with more than ordinary feeling, and Senator Davis, in the course of his remarks, said: "Pass your Freedmen's Bureau Bill and Civil Rights Bill, and henceforth I am the enemy of your Government, and will spend the few feeble remnants of my life in efforts to overthrow it."

During this discussion, it began to be whispered about the Senate chamber that Senator Morgan of New York, who had been regarded as a friend of the veto, would sustain the bill. This produced consternation among the friends of the veto, as Mr. Morgan's vote was necessary with Mr. Dixon's who was sick, to sustain the President. Mr. Dixon ascertaining that Mr. Morgan would vote for the bill, concluded not to risk his health, by coming out of his house to cast what would have been a useless vote.

We gather from our exchanges the following incidents upon the passage of the bill:

About half-past six the Presiding Officer called up the vote upon the question: "Shall the bill pass the objections of the President to the same notwithstanding?" Here the vast assemblage was hushed in breathless attention. The result now depended upon the response of Mr. Morgan, and as the clerk processed down the list and approached the name of that Senator, all eyes and ears were bent toward him, and when, in response to the call of his name, he answered "Aye," a tremendous round of applause, mingled with exclamations, went up from the galleries. The call went on, and directly the President announced that by a vote of 33 to 15 the bill had passed. Here again numbers of applause arose, some of the Senators rejoicing. Mr. Wade and a few Republican members of Congress then upon the floor congratulated Johnson, while that gentleman shook his head disapprovingly, and declined to receive their congratulations.

We give the vote by which the bill was originally passed, and also the vote by which it passed over the veto:

Vote on the Passage.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Ohio, Lane, Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilson, Yates.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stockton, Van Winkle.

Vote on the Veto.

Republicans.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Colle Cowan, Cornell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Ohio, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilson, Yates.

Democrats.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, Kansas, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle, Wright.

Union.

Republicans.

NAY—Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut.

In the case of Mr. Dixon's absence in place of Senator [illegible] seat is vacant.

Immediately upon the announcement of the vote, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Secretary of the Senate was ordered to communicate to the House a copy of the veto message, together with the result of the vote above given.

The Effect of the Proclamation.

The President has accomplished his work. The patriotic purpose and consistent action of the Executive is now apparent. Independent of the power of factionists; in the face of the false representations of the state of society at the South, and contrary to the smooth-tongued sensationists amongst us, the President has finally placed the great seal of State upon our proved loyalty. Faction has refused to aid him in the great work, many officers of the government have worked incessantly to retard him, and some designing men of the South, under the disguise of "peculiar Unionism," have labored to the same effect. But to no purpose. The South, by ernest, truthful submission to law; by an honest desire to return to the old relations under the Constitution: by giving "Satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important revolution of the national unity," have had restored to them, by a magnanimous and just President, their rights and immunities as States of the Union.

Subalterns may think we are not fit, and will not be, for fifty years to come, to be readmitted, but the great Commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States, has issued his solemn proclamation, in the exercise of a power invested in him by the Constitution, declaring the equality of the States as members of a common government, the subordination of the military to civil authorities, and the restoration of the right of *habeas corpus*—that great light of liberty, obscured for a season, by the clouds of war and anarchy.

What the legal effect of this proclamation will be, is of such vast importance to our people, that we very readily insert the following well considered, and forcible argument upon this point, from that sterling paper, the New York *World*:

Trial of Jeff. Davis.

We learn from the Washington papers of Wednesday, that reliable information was received there that day from Richmond, to the effect that a movement is on foot to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of Jefferson Davis. The writ in question may issue either from the United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, or from a State Court. It is not likely that a man of Underwood's prejudices would grant a writ for such a purpose. The Washington papers say the civil trial of Mr. Davis will now be strongly urged. He can be held, it is added, in the District of Columbia, under the indictments pending against him in the Supreme Court of the District.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* telegraphs to that paper, however, that after further consultation upon this subject, it had been agreed by the friends of Mr. Davis to abandon this movement for the present, because of the embarrassment it would be to President Johnson at this time.

We have had the pleasure of welcoming to our *sanctum*, Mr. W. A. Hearne of the Wilson *North Carolinian*, and Captain Benj. Robinson of the Fayetteville *News*, during last week. They represent their busines prospects as very flattering.—They certainly have our best wishes for continued and increased prosperity.

Whither are we Drifting?

It is just one year since Gen. Lee, at Appomattox Court House, surrendered the army of Northern Virginia to Lieut. Gen. Grant. With his defeat and surrender the last hope of the Confederate States perished. Our authorities and people accepted this event as final, and the other forces of the Confederacy surrendered in rapid succession, and the people returned with quiet and humble submission to renew their allegiance to the United States. Slavery, the great and exciting cause which lead to the war, was unanimously abolished in all the States—four hundred millions dollars of property, from the little left remaining to our people was cheerfully voted away and regarded as a paltry payment for the quiet they thought was in store for them by the withdrawal of this question from the arena of party politics.

The debts contracted by the States during the war, in which our own people invested largely, especially the widows and orphans, for the faith of the State was given for their payment, and that faith had never yet been pledged falsely, and at the bidding of the people of the North, it was repudiated as being tainted with the "rebellion," and by this means, we have left widows and orphans dependent upon their own labors for support, or upon the charity of an impoverished public. This also was submitted to, fraught as it was with terrible injustice to innocent holders, as a meagre installment for the great benefits to be derived by our readmission.

Our legislative records are but the daguereotyped wishes of the Government as expressed through the Executive, and our statutes for all time to come will mark the time and nature of our conquest as visibly as the date of the Norman conquest, is engrafted upon the laws and customs of England. We had thought until recently that our singleness of purpose, and honesty of action, would have been rewarded by the present Congress under such terms as would not require of us a sacrifice of honor, all that has been left to us untarnished by the blighting effects of the war. But in this we have been sadly mistaken. More hostility is felt for us to-day than this time two years ago, when we were in arms against the authority of the General Government.

The President, because he believes in our loyalty and objects to unconstitutional measures, begotten in hate and urged by fanaticism for our punishment and disgrace, is threatened with impeachment and denounced in public prints as a BEAST and DEBAUCHED BUFFOON, and guilty of TREASON and BRIBERY. Congress has become the nursery of sectional hate, and under the influence of party drill, its deliberations have degenerated into a carnival of National dishonor and personal degredation. The rights of persons and the sacredness of laws are trampled upon and sacrificed for party success, and the President's veto, fortified by the Constitution, is powerless to check the violence of party malice.

In the mean time, the great Conservative element of the Government, unable to stay the terrible storm, begin to utter fears, less in its headlong fury, it may destroy the Constitution itself. Conservative journals and public men are uttering words of warning, and sounding the alarm of danger.

That great Conservative paper, the *Journal of Commerce*, in a late issue, says:

> The President is environed with pitfalls dug by men who, in the disappointment of their mad ambition, would at the same time dig the grave of our political system.—We believe that the period is *critical beyond precedent*.

The *National Intelligencer*, ever hopeful, always loyal and never hasty, gives utterance to its deliberate conclusions thus:

> We warn the people that at a very early day the country will be startled with a sudden advance step in the progress of the revolutionary scheme, unless the *traitors* be in the meantime discouraged by popular demonstrations or constitutional loyalty.

During the recent discussion upon the passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto, among other warnings uttered upon the floor of the Senate we notice the following, from men who have and still are the great conservative leaders of that body, and who give to President Johnson earnest and enthusiastic support:

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) took the floor, and said: I rise to say, Sir, that in my judgment the passage of this bill is an inauguration of revolution. It is well Sir, that the American people should take warning and set their house in order, for it is impossible that the people will patiently submit to it. Heaven knows that we have had enough of bloodshed, enough of mourning in every household. There are too many new-made graves for any one to wish to see more. Attempt to exercise this law within any State of this Union, and in my judgment this country will again be plunged into all the horrors of civil war. In my own State—an humble State in point of numbers, but a State of gallant sons—your law will never be observed by the judiciary, most of them of the Republican party. There is not, I say, a Republican judge—we never had a judge so dead to the great luminaries of the law as to attempt to enforce such a flagrantly unconstitutional law or act as this. In conclusion, Mr. Saulsbury predicted that the passage of this bill would lead to bloodshed, war, and disunion.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) in concluding his remarks said: "If the bill now before the Senate becomes a law, he should be compelled to regard himself as an enemy of the government; and to work for its overthrow. He wanted no bereaurecy to govern this country."

Mr. McDougall (Cal.) spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress.

Still the tornado of party madness increases in fury. The telegraph announces that the veto message of the President has been swept away in the House of Representatives, and nothing is now left to oppose it. The conservative and patriotic citizen can only look on in gloom and despondency, as he watches the track of the storm marked by its ravages.

The people of the South are powerless spectators of these scenes, fraught with so much good or evil for them. Excluded from representation in Congress, denied a voice in the enactment of laws which will have direct influence upon their prosperity and happiness for all time to come, and their every word and action watched with jealous anxiety for evidences of disloyalty, the Southern people must wait with unmoved patience, the conflict for their political existence, able only to cheer the President by manifestations of their unanimous approval and sympathy, their only hope being that his firmness and courage may be rewarded by the favorable verdict of a great people.

Alex. H. Stephens.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens had an interview with the President on Wednesday, and one also with the Secretary of State. Both interviews, says a correspondent of the New York *Daily News*, were of the most cordial and pleasant nature. The President expressed great satisfaction at the presence of Mr. Stephens in Washington, and said that he anticipated much good to result from the influence of Mr. Stephens with the Southern people. Mr. Stephens was called upon during the day by many Senators and Representatives, Republicans as well as Democrats. It is said that he made a most favorable impression upon all, and his cheering accounts of the condition of public feeling in Georgia have had a most happy effect.

The Great Southern Fair.

The very great interest our people naturally feel in the Fair now in progress at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore, will justify us in giving up much of our space to-day, in extracting from our Baltimore exchanges, the more interesting features, in addition to those already given.

The sale of season tickets ($2 each) on the morning of the 5th instant, the fourth day of the Fair, had been upwards of 10,000, while the visitors on special tickets (50 cents each) were estimated at about 11,000. The sales of articles at the same time had amounted to about ten thousand dollars, The value of the stock on hand is estimated at about one hundred thousand dollars, and there appears to be no diminution of articles, for as one is sold another takes its place.

Hotels and private houses are crowded to their fullest extent, and the retail trade of Baltimore is very much increased by this throng of visitors.

Among the multiplicity of articles on exhibition, and objects of interest to be seen, we select the following:

AN EGYPTIAN RELIC.

Among the many objects of interest in the fair there is one which, on the score of *antiquity* at least, is without a rival. It is a sarcophagus containing an Egyptian mummy. This relic of the ancient world was procured in Egypt some years ago, at great expense, being one of the few that have escaped spoliation by the treasure-hunting Arabs, and contains a perfect and untouched mummy, still swathed in the wrappings in which it was enshrouded—perhaps in the days of the Pharaohs. The mysterious characters inscribed on the sarcophagus, if deciphered, would no doubt give a clue to its history, and the rank in life of its occupant; and it is probable that there may be papyri in the interior containing further records of remote antiquity. It is said to be the intention of the owner to procure, if possible, the scientific assistance of a distinguished Egyptologist to unroll the mummy and decipher the inscriptions, in which case the public will be duly notified. This great curiosity, belonging to the passages, was yesterday placed in the picture gallery.

BEAUTIFUL TAPESTRY WORK.

There are two pieces of "tapestry" on exhibition and for raffle—one at the table of the President, Mrs. B. C. Howard, being a copy of surpassing excellence of Sir Edwin Landseer's celebrated painting styled "Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Terrier Islay, with Macaw Birds and Spaniel Puppy," the other at the table of Miss Louisa Hoffman, one of the executive committee, being a copy of the celebrated equestrian statue in bronze, at Berlin, in Prussia, of Frederick the Great. The workmanship of these, in worsted, is admirable. They were purchased ten years ago at Berlin, Prussia, where they were produced by celebrated artists, and brought to this country by Mr. Samuel K. George, who has recently had them expensively and most chastely mounted as parlor screens, for the express and liberal purpose of presenting them to the fair, where they are now conspicuously exhibited at the above tables. They will command admiration at a glance, and will improve upon the most critical examination.

JACOB'S WELL—MRS. CONNER'S TABLE.

The Jacob's Well, attached to Mrs. G. W. Conner's table, heretofore noticed, yesterday and last evening continued to be an attractive feature on the east side of the hall. This well was built and donated by Mr. Hugh Sisson, and material for the cool and refreshing beverage is abundantly supplied now by citizens, principally of the East End. Last evening it was presided over by Miss E. Sweeney, of Washington city, and Miss Alice Trippe, of Baltimore, and many were the young Jacobs that called to quench their thrist. These ladies have on their table for sale some beautiful donations received from Boston—among them a silver cake basket, a silver cross, and some fine paintings. They have also a fine and costly cape, presented by Mr. Lincoln, of Broadway, New York.

TOUCH AND TAKE.

Mrs. Kimmell has also under her charge a "Touch and Take" table, where, for 25 cents, one never fails to get the worth of his money, and not unfrequently much more. Miss Alice Bowman, of New Orleans, if the expression may be used in such connection, "runs the machine" very successfully, and though it may be never so novel, it is a question if the fair and rations is not more attractive than the "Touch and Take" itself. One thing is certain, the crowd invariably lingers around this "peculiar institution," apparently loth to leave.

THE WEIGHING OF VISITORS.

The fine platform scale presented by Mr. Jesse Marden is on the left side of the hall, under the immediate supervision of Miss Morrison. Two accommodating young gentlemen, Masters W. S. Young and David Landis, act as weighers, and they are kept pretty constantly employed. It will be impossible to state the precise number of persons weighed until the fair closes, but up to the last evening the total receipts amounted to about $30.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The agricultural department under the immediate superintendance of Mr. E. Whitman, yesterday received several additional donations, and more still are on the way. This department promises to yield quite a handsome sum. Mr. John Mayher, corner of Plowman, and Front streets, yesterday sent a very finely finished cotton gin of the latest improved patent, valued at $100, and Mr. George Records, 125 North Calver street, a washing machine and wringer valued at $25.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The dramatic performance given at the Concordia, on Thursday evening last, in aid of the fair was well attended, and the excellence of the acting is really deserving of mention. Goldsmith's fine comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer" was the play presented, and although the performers were several amateurs of the characters were filled in such a manner as would reflect honor on professionals of more than ordinary talent. Miss Chestney's personation of Miss Hardcastle was capital, and her distinct enunciation and evident thorough study of the part, gained for her general approbation. It is to be hoped that the dramatic talent which this lady has exhibited on more than one occasion will not be suffered to remain further undeveloped. The parts of Mr. Hardcastle, Young Marlow and Tony Lumpkin were also admirably filled, while Mrs. Hardcastle, Miss Neville, Hastings and Diggory came in for their share of praise. The whole performance was the source of much pleasure to those present.

DONATION FROM MRS. PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A beautiful tribute, denoting graceful approval of the fair and sympathy with its beneficient objects, was received from Mrs. President Johnson yesterday morning. Through Mrs. Col. Wright Rives, Mrs Samuel P. Williams, Mrs. Frank Rives, Miss Julia Rives, and Miss Nannie Maury of Washington, she dispatched to the fair a magnificent and fragrant basket and bouquet of natural flowers, freshly cut from the conservatory at the White House. The embossed card attached to it bears the inscription: "Mrs. Andrew Johnson, to the Ladies of the Southern Relief Fair." The exquisite collection of exotics has been placed in the "floral temple," under the charge of Mrs. Wm. Kimmell, and was an object of much interest to visitors. During the day the ladies who brought the flowers from Washington visited the fair, and were officially received by the lady managers. They spent some time in an inspection of the many curious and interesting objects on exhibition, and after being suitably entertained, left in the evening train for Washington.

A GENEROUS PROPOSITION.

A liberal minded gentleman of this city proposes to be one of a hundred to contribute $1,000 each in aid of the funds of the fair, or he will be one of five hundred to give $500 each for that purpose.

The bands of the city vie with each other in honorable rivally, in entertaining the visitors with delicious music, and the whole city and country appear alive with excitement and interest. The faithful reporter of the *Sun* very well remarks, in giving the proceedings of the third day:

"Another busy and exciting day was experienced at the Institute Hall yesterday, and last evening the crowd in attendance was as immense as on the preceding evenings. The great Southern Relief Fair has certainly proved a more than successful undertaking. The noble efforts of the devoted women of Baltimore, and of the State at large, are being ably seconded by the stronger sex, and many a sinking heart in the impoverished and war-stricken section will be made to feel glad by the timely aid rendered by the exertions of Maryland's fair daughters."

The Southern Fair Again.

We give room for the following very interesting letter from the special correspondent of the Petersburg *Index* in relation to the Baltimore Fair, which is a better *resume* of the week's work than we can gather from our Baltimore exchanges. It will be seen that the fell spirit of fanaticism is attempting to injure an undertaking, which should be protected by its unselfish charity and christian aims. We expect to see it soon pronounced disloyal and dangerous.

GILMORE HOUSE,
Baltimore, April 7, 1866.

Dear Index: This evening closes the first week of the great exhibition, and its success is a fixed fact. I have not undertaken any record of the articles or names of the managers and contributors, because the city papers contain fuller reports on these points than I could possibly gather, and my attention has been directed to the noting of matters of interest coming under my observation, which will probably escape the notice of the resident reporters in their search for statistics.

There has been since my last no decrease in attendance on the Fair, the interest or rather enthusiasm of the citizens shows no sign of abatement, and every train from the South comes loaded with visitors. On each successive night the assemblage has been larger and more brilliant. Dressing is carried to a perfection here not dreamed of in our section, and the elaborate specimens of the latest styles in fashion are to be seen leading to and borrowing adornment from the beautiful women and handsome men who throng the halls. Here, by the way, let me inform our Cockade exquisites that they are behind the times in two very prominent points of costume—tall silk beavers are the universal hats of the fashionables here, and *single* breasted frocks *are the thing for* full dress, a coat otherwise cut being a rarity only seen upon the back of some visiting and simply clad Southerner.

Last evening, in addition to the usual attractions at the Institute, a grand concert was given by a fine amateur band composed of the best musicians of Baltimore. The music was admirable, well selected and beautifully executed—as fine as I have ever heard from the best professional orchestras.

The receipts were greatly increased yesterday, and the talk of the day was the donation by Mr. Winans of the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to this the object of the Fair. He first sent the ladies a blank check to be filled up at their own discretion, but their delicacy refusing to name the amount of his donation, he filled it up for the above magnificent sum, and returned it with the request that if they needed more the Executive Committee should draw upon him.

The list of subscribers of $1,000 each which I reported was being made up, is said this morning to be nearly completed. It is very hard to form any approximate idea of the receipts so far, as there are so many agents—the statements made vary from two to four hundred thousand dollars. The noble generosity of these people is beyond praise, and yet, to the eyes of radicalism, not even charity covereth the sin of *suspected humanity*.

The following extract is from Friday's Baltimore *American*:

"We do not find among the list of managers of the Fair the name of a single loyal lady, nor among its gentlemen managers and promoters any of those who took an active part in furnishing funds for the Sanitary Commission, which dispensed its blessings alike to the sick and wounded of the Union as well as the Rebel army. On the contrary, we find that the great mass of those who have taken part in it, have been, and still are, active and persistent in the sentiment of disloyalty. At a lecture given in aid of it the name of Stonewall Jackson was greeted with immense applause; Mosby, the guerilla, was surrounded and complimented; a song of "Wearing the Gray" was enthusiastically encored; the American flag hissed, and the "Stars and Bars" applauded to the echo. Tableaux have also been presented insulting to the Government and the loyal people. We hope that the Southern Fair may raise a half million of money for the relief of the Southern people, and that all Southern sympathizers may spend their money freely and contribute largely to its treasury. They owe these deluded and stricken people much aid and sympathy in their present forlorn condition. They countenanced, encouraged and urged them to enter upon their career of treason, and should give freely to their relief."

We are assured by persons resident here that there is not one word of truth in these statements, although it may be pretty safely stated that none of the managers or participants *are radicals*.

By the way, speaking of politics, reminds me of newspapers, and in that connection I have neglected heretofore to mention that under the auspices of the managers of the Fair is published a daily paper called *The Fair Journal*, a chronicle of the contributions, results of raffles, and incidents of the institution each day. It is ably conducted and its editorial tone *decidedly* conservative; supports President Johnson, and thinks the whole South too good to be burned.

Sampson County.

We have had occasion to refer to Sampson county, in a recent article, in reply to a misrepresentation, as injurious as it was false, which appeared in a Northern print. We then said, which we now repeat, that the people of Sampson county were more loyal and would sustain the President with more earnestness than many, at home and abroad, who made louder professions.

The people of that county have always been orderly and law-abiding. In 1861, they took up arms as cheerfully and enthusiastically, in obedience to the call of the State, as to-day they earnestly and truthfully abide by the result of the war then inaugurated, and the laws passed in consequence of their defeat.

Sampson is peculiarly an agricultural county, and in proportion to her wealth was as largely interested in slave property as any in the State.—Besides they suffered very severely by the unnecessary and lawless destruction of property by portions of Kilpatrick's cavalry, and other commands of Sherman's army. Notwithstanding this, they have gone to work with revived energies, and will ere long recover from the terrible loss and destruction of property which they have suffered.

Agriculture being still the principal source of wealth, no county is more interested in the success of the experiment now being made, of cultivating our plantations by free negro labor, and to accuse them of ill-treatment to negroes, or of conduct to them not warranted by law, or made necessary for the welfare of the freedmen, would be to regard them as ignorant of their own interest, as well as heedless to the demands of humanity.

When we denounced the article in question, we were no better satisfied of its untruthfulness than we are after reading the extract from the letter given below which has been handed to us by a friend, and was written by one of the most intelligent gentleman of that county, and who as Captain of the local police, would have official cognizance of all matters complained of in the letter from which, the extract was furnished the Northern papers. If officers connected with the Freedmen's Bureau and Freedmen's Schools, would always labor as cheerfully for the real interest of those under their charge, as has characterized the action of the County Court of Sampson and its Police, the negro would have cause in the future to thank these officials, and the country would yet owe them a debt of gratitude.

The extract is as follows:

CLINTON, N. C., April 8, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—

I have had it in contemplation for some time to address you as regards matters in our County, being confident you feel an interest in every movement which may be made for the happiness and prosperity of our citizens. My dear sir, it is consuming time for me to say to you, we are a law-abiding people, as you know it already. We are determined to prosecute all legitimate means to restore justice, good order, peace and harmony. The Police and citizens of this County have manifested a strong and constant disposition to persevere until those terms were fully obtained, satisfactory to all thinking and discreet persons. We have been maliciously slandered by persons completely destitute of all feeling and sensation. The finger of scorn and utter contempt should be pointed at them, and punishment of some other *stripe* enforced grievously on them. These scoundrels have no principle, founded on justice, honor, virtue, or one single noble trait of character, which can ever make them valuable members of society, or even respected in the company of a miserable wretch who is trying to pass off for a gentleman.

I am diligent in the performance of every duty coming under my jurisdiction as Captain of the Police, and nothing will deter me from attending strictly to every advancement which will benefit and instruct us. There is no concealment in me. I have a clear conscience of having discharged my duty. Justice is my motto. We are obedient to all orders, rules and regulations laid out for us, and intend to pursue a straight-forward course in the discharge of our duties. Every effort has been made to injure this County. We are determined to be firm and act in accordance with those principles which must and will be respected by all truthful and virtuous citizens. Congress, I am fearful, will do nothing for us. President Johnson is our only hope. We will yet be a great and noble people.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The Cholera.

We have on more than one occasion referred to the threatened approach to our shores of the cholera, and we refer to the subject again with no desire to give unnecessary alarm. That our warnings were not ill-advised, our telegraphic dispatches of the last two days will attest. In addition to the fact that the cholera has committed terrible ravages on board of the steamer England, which has lately arrived from Liverpool at Halifax, we clip the following from the Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday last:

A genuine case of Asiatic Cholera is reported to have occurred in Richmond yesterday about noon. The victim was Nellie Palmer, daughter of John Palmer, Esq., the present Public Printer, a beautiful young lady, possessing many accomplishments. She came from Winchester during the war. She was taken mysteriously ill at the residence of Mr. David J. Saunders on Sunday night and died yesterday morning. Dr. Coleman, who was early called in, pronounced it an undoubted case of cholera, the dreaded visitor we have so often heard of in our far-off borders. We trust the physician is mistaken in the character of the disease; but "forewarned is forearmed."

The subject was alluded to in the City Council last evening.

This disease, which appears to be the least under the control of the medical faculty of any of the terrible scourges which visit mankind, is not only abroad in the world, but is threatening our own country, and that it may visit us is certainly very probable. Like other fearful enemies of man it gives warning of its approach, with notification to prepare for it. The summer will soon be here, and if we are to be visited by the cholera this season, the time is at no great distance.

Certainly it behooves us to make preparation, and at once, for its approach. Preparation will rob it of much of its terrors, if not entirely ward off the disease. To do this effectually there must be a voluntary, intelligent and active co-operation between the city authorities and private individuals. The head of the family should see that his own premises are thoroughly cleansed, and our officials should have an eye upon the condition of the food, which is sold to our citizens.—Decayed vegetables and fish, and unsound bacon will engender disease more rapidly than any other cause. We are fully persuaded that our Mayor and his associates in the city government will not fail in their duty, and we invoke the people to do theirs. If the cholera does visit us, and our city becomes again the abode of the angel of death, let us feel that at least we have done all in our power to prevent it, and that the harvest will not be so abundant as if we had been careless of our fate.

We have a communication from "A Citizen," upon this subject, which we hope to have room for to-morrow.

The Freedmen's Code.

We publish this week, the entire Code of Laws passed by the late Legislature, having reference to our changed relations with the negroes, except "An Act to establish Work Houses or Houses of Correction in the several counties of the State," which we will give in our next.

SOME OF THE RESULTS.—The Petersburg *Index* says the refusal of a justice to marry a black man and a white woman; the refusal of a hotel keeper to lodge or feed a negro; or of a church to sell a pew to a negro, subjects, by the Civil Rights Bill, the "offending" party to a fine of $1,000, or imprisonment, or both.

The discrimination by any State between whites and blacks in any of its laws, remits the aggrieved black to the courts of the United States for trial. So that, under the Civil Rights Bill, the Federal courts will have cognizance of murders, rapes, arsons, robberies, and many other crimes heretofore cognizable exclusively in State courts.

The Charleston Courier.

This very valuable exchange has resumed the publication of its tri-weekly edition. We are glad to chronicle the continued success of this very ably conducted journal.

COMING FINANCIAL STORM.—The *National Intelligencer* says there are everywhere seen mysterious and alarming portents of a coming financial storm. The excess of an irredeemable paper currency has done its work by an exaggeration of prices, by an accumulation of goods and merchandise, and by promoting enormous speculations and hazardous engagements. Paper money is as forest leaves.—For once, Wall street admits that money is easy; because there is little employment for it.

The following beautiful sentiment closes a long article on Amnesty and Rebellion, recently published in DeBow's Review:

Had we the honor, says Mr. GAYARRE, of approaching the President, we would take the liberty of saying to him: Follow this example, respected sir. Trust without fear those men who have fought to the last for the cause which they loved, and which claimed their fidelity. Trust those rebels who come to you with clean hands, and after having deposited the keys of their loyalty on the dead body of the Southern Confederacy.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COUNTY COURT of New Hanover County was held in the Court House in this city on Saturday April 7th, for the purpose of levying a tax for county purposes.

Some other business was transacted at this Court, among which was the appointment of several committees, on public roads, bridges, &c. Mr. Owen Fennell, Jr., gave bond and qualified as County Trustee. Below we give a list of the taxes levied by the Court for county purposes, a majority of Magistrates being present:

Under Schedule "A."

On Real Estate as per section 1, 10 cts. on $100.
On every taxable Poll, as per section 2, $1.
On every Ferry, as per section 4, 1 per cent. on gross receipts.
On every Jack and Stud Horse, as per section 4, $25 each.
On Gold Watches, Silver Ware and Jewelry, as per section 10, 1 per cent. on value.

Under Schedule "B."

On every company of Circus Riders, as per section 1, $75 each.
On every Side Show as per section 1, $25 each.
On every company of Theatrical Performers, as per section 2, $20 each.
On every company of Singers and Dancers, as per section 3, $10 each.
On every Insurance Company, as per section 4, $100 each.
On every Agency of do. incorporated out of the State, as per section 6, 2½ per cent. on receipts.
On every Hotel, Restaurant or Eating House, as per section 5, $50 each,
On every Gas and Telegraph Company, as per section 5, 1½ per cent. on gross receipts.
On every Agency of a Bank out of the State, as per section 7, $250 each.
On every Money or Exchange Broker, as per section 8, $50 each.
On every Express Company, as per section 12, 2½ per cent. on gross receipts.
On every Billiard Table, as per section 13, $50 each.
On every Bowling Alley, as per section 14, $25 each.
On every Livery Stable, as per section 15, $25 each.
On every Retailer of Liquors, as per section 16, $50 each.
On every itinerant Dentist, Portrait or Miniature Painter, as per section 17, $10 each.
On Riding Vehicles for sale, as per section 19, 2 per cent. on sales.
On Auctioneers, as per section 20, ¼ per cent. on sales.
On Merchants, &c., as per section 21, ¼ per cent. on purchases.
On every non-resident Merchant or Drummer, as per section 22, $50 each.
On dealers in ready-made Clothing, as per section 23, ½ per cent. on purchases.
On Patent Medicines, as per section 24, 5 per cent. on sales.
On Horse or Mule drovers, as per section 25, ½ per cent. on sales.
On Pedlars, as per section 27, $25 each.
On Lightening Rod men, as per section 28, $10 each.
On distilling Liquor, as per section 30, 10 cents per gallon.
On Fortune Tellers, &c., as per section 31, $20 each.

AN ACT.

An Act to Improve the Law of Evidence.

WHEREAS, The enquiry after truth in courts of justice is often obstructed by incapacities created by the present law, and it is desirable that full information as to the facts in issue, both in criminal and civil cases, should be laid before the person appointed to decide upon them, and that such persons should exercise their judgment on the credit of the witnesses adduced, and on the truth of the testimony; now therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, as follows:* That no person offered as a witness shall hereafter be excluded by reason of incapacity from interest or crime, from giving evidence, either in person or by deposition, according to the practice of the court, on the trial of any issue joined, or of any matter or question, or on any inquiry arising in any suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, in any court, or before any judge, justice, jury, or other person having by law authority to hear, receive and examine evidence; and every person so offered shall be admitted to give evidence, notwithstanding such person may or shall have an interest in the matter in question, or in the event of the trial of the issue, or of the suit or other proceeding in which he is offered as a witness.

SEC. 2. On the trial of any issue, or any matter or question or on any inquiry arising in any suit or other proceeding in court, or before any judge, justice, jury or other person having by law authority to hear and examine evidence, the parties and the person in whose behalf any suit or other proceeding may be brought or defended, shall, except as hereinafter provided, be competent and compellable to give evidence, either *viva voce* or by deposition, according to the practice of the court, in behalf of either or any of the parties to said suit or other proceeding.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in the second section of this act shall render any person who, in any criminal proceeding is charged with the commission of an indictable offence, competent or compellable to give evidence for or against himself, or shall render any person compellable to answer any question tending to criminate himself or shall in any criminal proceeding render any husband competent or compellable to give evidence for or against his wife, or any wife competent or or compellable to give evidence for or against her husband.

SEC. 4. Nothing contained in the second section of this act shall apply to any suit or other proceeding in any court of law or equity, instituted in consequence of adultery, or to any action for breach of promise of marriage or for criminal conversation, and nothing contained in the first section of this act shall apply to the attesting witnesses to wills.

Ratified the 12th day of March A. D. 1866.

S. F. PHILLIPS,
Speaker House Commons.
C. S. WINSTEAD,
Speaker Senate.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY FOR THE FREEDMEN.—Mr. Weed received a letter by the last steamer from the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., enclosing £50 for himself, and a like amount from Sir Morton Peto, for the Freedmen's Bureau.

STATE NEWS.

FUNERAL CORTEGE.—The remains of the gallant Col. M. T. Smith, who fell at Gettysburg, passed through the city last week, *en route* to the family burying ground in North Carolina.

[We suppose there is an error in this announcement. The gallant officer to whom reference is here made, is, we think, Maj. T. M. Smith, 45th Regiment N. C. T., who fell at Bethesda Church, on the Mechanicsville road, about nine miles from Richmond, May 30th, 1864. Maj. Smith was a citizen of Charlotte.—EDS. JOURNAL.]

HERTFORD COUNTY.—Murfreesboro' derives its name from Harry Murfree, who resided in this county, and was a Captain in the Revolutionary war. History informs us that Hertford county was named in compliment to the Marquis of Hertford, an English nobleman, a friend of liberty, and elder brother of Lord Conway, who, in 1766, moved in the House of Lords the repeal of the Stamp Act. He was embassador at Parris in the reign of George III, and afterwards Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Heartford is a name of Saxon origin, and signifies the Red Ford.

Thompson dedicated his immortal poem, "The Seasons," to the Marchioness of Hertford. Among the distinguished names of former days, and who stand enrolled in the history of this county, are General Thomas Wynne and Hon. William Hardy Murfree. Both filled posts of honor in the legislative halls of the State and United States.

The agricultural interest of this county will be very well developed this year. The planters are busy and forward. They have secured abundant help, and large yields are expected. Cotton seems to be the leading product. Larger fields will be planted than every before. Corn is selling at $4,50 per barrel. This high price is not owing to the scarcity, but, as a great many farmes produced a large crop last year, they do not wish to dispose of it, but keep it to serve them another year, so that they may be able to cultivate a greater quantity of cotton. It is thought by well informed men that the determination of planters to produce all they can of this staple commodity, that breadstuffs must continue high.

The fisheries on the sound are doing a large business.—*Cor. Norfolk Virginian.*

TARBORO'.—At an election held in this Town on Monday last, for Magistrate of Police and Commissioners, the following were elected:

Magistrate of Police—L. D. Pender.

Commissioners—H. B. Bryan, Willie Watson, H. A. Dowd.

WINSTON.—On Monday last, an election was held in the town of Winston, for a Mayor and seven Commissioners, with the following result:

MAYOR.—T. T. Best.

COMMISSIONERS.—D. H. Starbuck, Thomas J. Wilson, J. Miller, John D. Tavis, G. H. Renigar, N. S. Cook, J. S. White.

EDENTON.—A friend furnishes us the following result of the recent charter election in the town of Edenton. The election was hotly contested by the radical sympathizers, and an issue was distinctly made with the friends of the President and the Union:

For Mayor—T. W. Hudgins, Union, 41; H. A. Bond, Radical, 15.

For Commissioners—N. S. Perkins 39, Wm. Padham, 38, F. S. Roberts 37, J. R. B. Hathaway 37, J. A. Woodward 29, R. G. Mitchell 20, S. T. Bond 16, C. E. Robinson 15, T. J. Bland 15, Geo. W. Smith 15. The first five named gentlemen were the anti-radical candidates.—*Sentinel.*

CHARLOTTE.—The following is the vote in Charlotte on the acceptance of the new charter:

Whole number of votes,	119
Adopted,	112
Rejected,	7

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of meeting with Hon. R. R. Bridges, who stopped over in the City on Thursday. Mr. Bridges is now President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and to his indefatigable efforts and superior administrative ability, the Company and the public are indebted for a very rapid improvement in the condition of his Road. He has, without a financial basis to begin on, succeeded in procuring for his road six new and splendid engines, a number of passenger coaches and freight cars, and has, also, got the track of the road in a good and safe condition.—*Standard.*

COLONEL W. L. SAUNDERS.—It affords us much pleasure to see on our streets again, our old friend and highly esteemed fellow-citizen

Death of Benj. Sumner.—Died, at his residence, four miles west of this place, yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock, Mr. Benjamin Sumner, aged about 65 years. The deceased had been a sufferer from paralysis for three years or more.—He has left a highly respected family who will long cherish the memory of a most worthy parent. —*Salisbury Union Banner.*

Mr. Sumner was born in Gates county, N. C., and was much esteemed by a large number of friends and relations in Eastern North Carolina and Virginia.

8th Regular Infantry.—Six companies of this command arrived in this city, on Friday night.—A portion of them are to take the place of the volunteer troops now on duty here, and the remainder, we presume, will be stationed at other points in the State.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

We learn from the Asheville *News*, that Gen. R. B. Vance is engaged in merchandise in that place.

Trial of Maj. Gee.—The Military Commission, sitting in the trial of Maj. John H. Gee, met again yesterday, and, after the reading of the journal, Mr. Holland, Counsel for the defense, moved to quash the proceedings, on the ground that the late proclamation of President Johnson, declaring that hostilities had ceased, and that the ordinary Judicial process could be executed by the civil authorities in this and other Southern States, late in rebellion, and restoring the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that, therefore, martial law had ceased, and the tribunals created to execute it had terminated within the States named. He argued in favor of the motion at considerable length, and cited numerous authorities to sustain the position he took.

The Judge Advocate asked that the motion be not entertained on the ground that the Court had no official evidence of the genuineness of the Proclamation.

The Court over-ruled the objection. The Judge Advocate then asked time to prepare his answer to the argument of the defense in regard to the question of jurisdiction, which was acceded to by the Court.

The Court then adjourned.—*Standard.*

The Freedmen.—The Salisbury *Old North State* states that Col. Cilley, of the Freedmen's Bureau at that place, addressed the colored people last week, in which he explained to them the new law of marriage by which they are hereafter to be governed: the recent proclamation of the President restoring the writ of *habeas corpus*, and informed them that hereafter their cases would be under the jurisdiction of the State Courts. Col. Cilley furthermore expressed the opinion that our Courts would do them full justice. We are glad to record the admission, and believe that the future will fully sustain Col. Cilley's opinion.

"Stonewall Cemetery."—The ladies of Raleigh announce *Tableaux Vivants* to come off at the Chapel of the Deaf and Dumb Assylum on Thursday night next, 12th inst., for the benefit of the "Stonewall Cemetery" at Winchester, Va.

Caught.—The Charlotte *Guardian* states that two men, supposed to be burglars, were arrested in that city on Saturday, by Mayor Harris, having in their possession twenty-five silver watches, fifteen brass watches, together with about a peck of breastpins, ear rings, finger rings, spoons, &c.—They are held for the arrival of persons from Newbern, Raleigh and other places, who have been robbed of this kind of ware lately, to see if any of the articles can be identified as those recently stolen in the places mentioned.

John Harris, a native of North Carolina, committed suicide at Wilmington, Los Angelos county, Cal. He had been a soldier in the Federal army, during the late war.

Southern Postoffices.—Washington, April 7.—One-fourth of the persons just appointed to take charge of the twenty-four postoffices reopened in North Carolina and Virginia are women. Two of the women previously appointed could not take the oath.

NEWS SUMMARY.

New Rumors of an Amnesty Proclamation.—Washington, April 6.—There are rumors again to-day that the President will soon issue a proclamation announcing a general amnesty.

Jefferson Davis.—Washington, April 6.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis had an interview with Alexander H. Stephens this morning. She expects the speedy release of her husband.

Rhode Island Election.—Providence, R. I., April 4.—The Journal has returns from all the towns in the State except three, showing a vote for Burnside, (Union,) of 7,749; for Lyman Pierce, Dem. 2,456, and scattering, 142. The remaining towns will not materially change the relative results.

Wm. Green is elected Lieutenant Governor; John R. Bartlett is re-elected Secretary of State; Horatio Rodgers, Jr., re-elected Attorney General, and Col. Geo. Few, General Treasurer.

The Senate stands twenty-eight Union to five Democrats, and the House sixty-five Union to seven Democrats.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that farmers are not required, in making their income returns, to include the value of their farm products consumed by themselves and their families.

A well informed gentleman who has recently traveled through several counties of Indiana, reports that the wheat crop in that State is looking finely. It was thought by many that the heavy rains during the Winter had injured the crops, but such is not the fact.

The proposition before the Iowa Legislature to amend the Constitution by erasing the word "white" from the article on suffrage has passed both Houses.

The question of a separate State Government for East Tennessee is being strongly agitated in that section of the State.

The Civil Rights Bill.—Rejoicings at Poughkeepsie.—Poughkeepsie, April 6.—Bells are ringing, cannon firing, and there is a general display of fireworks in the city in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the President's veto.—Although the hour is late, yet the streets are filled with people, and a general rejoicing is going on.

No Cholera at Key West.—*To the Editors of the Evening Post:* We are happy to be able to assure you that all rumors in regard to cholera at Key West are unfounded. Our correspondents, under date of March 27th assure us that the Island is perfectly healty.
Respectfully yours,
Benner & Brown.

A Fast Day Appointed by Gov. Crapo.—Detroit, Friday, April 6.—Gov. Crapo, has, by proclamation, appointed the 19th of April as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. After alluding to the defeat of armed rebellion, the antagonism between the ruling powers at Washington, and apprehensions for the safety of the Government, the Governor says: "Let us seek Divine aid to reconstruct the Republic upon the broad principles of right, humanity, justice, and eternal truth, when all men, irrespective of caste or color, shall be equal in the eyes of the law."

Rumors from Washington.—Alluding to various sensation rumors prevalent in Washington, the *National Republican*, the President's organ, pronounces them all unfounded, and declares that if the Civil Rights bill be passed through both Houses, the President will execute it faithfully. Its operation, the *Republican* thinks, will result in convincing the people that the President's objections to it are well founded, and also effect the destruction of the party now so wedded to it.

The (Miss.) *Coahomian* says one of the best prospects which it has noticed for a good cotton crop this year, in Mississippi, is the immense number of laborers, both white and black, which are being at Friar's Point and other places adjacent. It is estimated by gentlemen who profess to know, that over one thousand white laborers have been introduced into the counties of Coahoma, Tunica and Bolivar.

A Monument to Norfolk Heroes.—An association has been organized in Norfolk, under the name of the "Norfolk Monumental Association," the object of which is the erection of a monument to the memory of all the army and navy, from the city of Norfolk, who fell in battle or died in the service of the Confederate States, during the late war.

To be Mustered Out.—We understand that the troops at this place are shortly to be mustered out. They will probably be succeed by regulars. We regret very much that these changes cannot be avoided. The troops now here have for the most part conducted themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner, and we know that the citizens would much prefer to have them stay, so long as it is deemed nessary to keep troops here. The officers, also, and especially General Jasper Packard, by their kind, generous, and impartial discharge of duty, have won the confidence and respect of our people, and they will regret very much to see their places taken by strangers. Gen. Packard will carry with him the best wishes of our citizens for his future happiness and prosperity.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Negroes Pillaging Johnsonville, Illinois.—A dispatch from Cairo, Illinois, dated the 5th, says:

Officers of the steamer Caffrey report that an armed band of negro soldiers came into Johnsonville, and, after drinking freely, commenced to attack people, and finally robbing and plundering stores and dwellings. The people armed themselves and fired several times upon the soldier, killing several, when the negroes retreated and left town. At last reports the negroes were receiving reinforcements, and avowed their intention of killing all the inhabitants and destroying the town of Hernando.

The Condition of the Southern States.—Washington, April 5.—B. C. Truman, correspondent of the New York Times, testified at length to-day before the reconstruction committee, in regard to the feeling of the people in Texas, Louisiana and Florida. Mr. Truman has just terminated an extended trip of seven months through the South, and has enjoyed unlimited facilities for observing the status of the people. It is understood that the testimony was favorable to the Southern people and to the freedmen.

The Democrats of Terre Haute, Indiana, on Monday, achieved a great victory, the Democrats electing their ticket by two hundred and seventeen majority. Last year the Republicans carried the city by between six and seven hundred majority.

The Cuban sugar crop is reported to be one fourth less than expected.

Conference of the M. E. Church South.—New Orleans, April 5.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South commenced its session in this city yesterday. The attendance of representatives from the States is large, and includes some of the oldest patriarchs known in the denomination, as well as its most influential preachers.

From a conversation with several of the leading members present, I am satisfied that no proposition for a reunion with the Church North can be carried, though efforts will be made in the Convention to secure a better state of feeling and fellowship, which, at a future day, might result in the establishment once more of a general church.

Death of a Representative.—A telegram received at Nashville on the 2d, reports the death at Shelbyville, Tenn., of Mr. Donnoway, member of the Tennessee House of Representatives. This is a loss to the Radicals, as a Conservative may be elected to his seat.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Washington, April 6.

The Civil Rights Bill Above the Veto—Incidents of its Passage in the Senate—Small Pox Reports—Virginia Delegation to the President—Donation—Attempt to Break Jail—The Cumberland Strike.

This is another field day in the Senate, Mr. Wade, if possible, indulged in coarser and more violent language than he did yesterday, and accused Mr. Lane, of Kansas, of wearing a collar.—The manner in which he spoke of the President was not approved even by his own party friends. The crowded galleries found it extremely difficult to restrain their impatience at some of the allusions that were made to the President, and breaking out into open disapprobation. It was understood that the vote on the civil rights bill would be taken at four o'clock, but from some cause the debate was continued long after that hour. The friends of the President gave up the contest early in the day, as it was found impossible for Senator Dixon to be present, and it was known that Mr. Morgan had come to the conclusion last night to obey the instructions of the New York Legislature, and vote for the bill. Senator Wright, who appeared in the Senate and received the congratulations of his friends, was so ill that soon ofter taking his seat he was obliged to retire to a private room, where he remained until about six o'clock, when the voting commenced. On the passage of the bill the applause in the galleries was very vehement, and it was difficult to perceive that the clacking had all been arranged before hand, though it was finally rebuked by the President.

Reports to the Freedmen's Bureau from its surgeons in the South states the number of cases of small pox occurring among freedmen under their supervision in all the lately rebellious States, excepting Florida and Texas, to have been 1,377 for the month of February, of whom 248 died. One tenth of all the sickness treated by Bureau surgeons in the South is from small-pox.

A Virginia delegation, headed by Col. J. A. Parker, visited the President to-day to thank him in the name of the people, for his efforts to preserve the Constitution and bring back true peace and prosperity to the country.

In consequence of the late arrangement between all dissenting elements, the Orange and Alexandria railroad has been turned over to Mr. Barbour, its elected president.

Five thousand dollars in Washington corporation stock have been presented to the Darnestown Presbyterian Church by Andrew Small, Esq., of this city.

An attempt to tunnel out of the city jail by a number of prisoners has been discovered, and the game blocked.

The mining strike at Cumberland still exists, and affects the coal trade. But 750 tons of coal have been sent to Georgetown by the Cumberland Company this week.
Analostan.

Louisiana—High Water in the Mississippi—A Crevasse at Baton Rouge—The Richest Land in the State Endangered—The Gaines Suit—The Methodist Convention—The Peace Proclamation.

New Orleans, Thursday, April 5.

There is a crevasse at Baton Rouge three hundred feet in length, and many others are feared below. The whole country down to Bayou Plaquemine it is expected will be flooded, and it is feared that the Bayou Plaquemine cannot carry off the flood, that it will extend down to the Bayou Lafouche, comprising the richest sugar and cotton lands in Louisiana.

Crevasses are feared all over the State.

The Levee Commissioners are sitting and acting promptly.

The suit of Mrs. Gains was up in the District Court to-day. Possession of the property in dispute for twenty or thirty years was plead at the bar in defense.

The Methodist Conference is now in session in this city. Bishop Kavanaugh presides to-day.—To-morrow Bishop Early will preside. Business is being sub-divided and to be referred to appropriate committees. Many new members have made their appearance.

The press of this city argue that the President's peace proclamation abolishes martial law and removes military occupation.

Owing to the recent heavy rains, the Louisiana races have been postponed until the 7th inst. A large number of stables have arrived.

Later.—Additional news from the crevasses say that heavy rains continue, and that the whole country will be flooded.

Later Still.

New Orleans, April 6.

Crevasses continue to increase and flood the country. The weather is bad and laborers are unwilling to work.

In the Methodist Conference the Baltimore delegation was warmly welcomed. Speeches were made congratulating the Conference on its unity and efficiency. Dr. Deems, of the New York *Watchman*, said the Church was more vigorous and sound than ever before since the war ordeal.

The Baltimore Conference replied emphatically. The Episcopal address to the same purport was read. The Presbyterian clergy were present, and warmly welcomed.

Mexico.—Two Battles—Defeat of the Liberals.

San Francisco, April 4.

Imperial Consul Guilen has recvived official news from Guerrero, Mexico, to March 10.

In an action at Tipetatpla the liberal General Cano was defeated by the imperial General Vivasco with the loss of sixty-three killed.

Porfirio Diaz, the liberal general, met a body of imperial troops under Colonel Acerval at Llano Grande, and Diaz was defeated with loss and one hundred of his men taken prisoners.

The news much elated the imperial garrison at Acapulco.

The liberal general Alvarez is said to have two thousand men.

[Correspondent of the Richmond Examiner.]

Washington, April 7, 1866.

The Senate has passed the Civil Rights Bill—the twin brother of the enlarged Freedmen's Bureau Bill—over the head of the President, 33 to 15. Only one Senator was absent, Mr. Dixon, whose vote would have made the minority sixteen.—There was one vacancy, that of the seat of Mr. Stockton.

This is the first distinct triumph which the radical Republicans have gained over the President.—They are entirely intoxicated with their success.—Their violence and arrogance knows no bounds. The most savage and ruffianly assaults are made upon the President, even upon the floor of the Senate and in the Republican organs. The bill will pass the House without a doubt, though Mr. Raymond is endeavoring to rally some fifteen Republican votes, which, in addition to the thirty-eight negatives on the passage of the bill, would sustain the veto, but the effort is idle. The tide, which for a moment was on the turn, now sets strongly against the President.

* * * * * * * * * *

The radicals must be very much rejoiced at their own triumph. They were fearful of disorganization among themselves as a consequence of the loss of the Civil Rights Bill. They tendered to the President a compromise on the subject, offering to admit Southern loyal representation if he would sign this bill. Mr. Garrett Davis stated this fact in the Senate yesterday, and it is well known here. Senator Wilson and several other republican Senators and Representatives, and a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, made a formal proposition to the President to the effect above stated. But they have carried their point without any compromise, and they will not admit even loyal representation from any one of the eleven States—not even from Tennessee—with or without conditions.

Congress will now enter upon a new and unrestrained career of legislation over the jurisdiction of the Southern States and their own local affairs. They are getting up another bill in place of the vetoed Freedmen's Bureau Bill, which they will be able to pass over the President's head. Other mischievous legislation is in preparation, and will be soon matured. The radicals intend to follow up their hand while in a vein of luck.

Spies throughout the South are on the watch for every movement of the Executive in regard to the administration of the Freedmen's Bureau. With more vigilence and distrust the administration of the Civil Rights Bill will be watched. Upon the President the duty is devolved of executing a law which he has vetoed as unconstitutional. It is not improbable that before the close of the session representations will be made to Congress that the President does not "faithfully execute" this law. Upon some charge of this kind it will be attempted to base articles of impeachment against him.

Mr. A. H. Stephens is still here. Gen. Grant has made a friendly call upon him. He will be examined before the Committee on Reconstruction. Gen. Grant has ordered the discharge of Bradley T. Johnson, and it is said that Capt. Raphael Semmes owes his release also to the decision of Gen. Grant that he was included in the parole of Johnston's forces.

Kappa.

The Civil Rights Bill—The Radicals Jubilant and Confident—Difficulty of Executing the Civil Rights Bill, &c.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, April 8, 1866.

The civil rights bill will take effect, as a law, immediately after its passage by the House. Mr. Raymond, it is said, is making an effort to arrest its passage by the requisite two-thirds by rallying moderate Republicans to the rescue, but it is not probable that the thirty-eight members who voted in the negative on the original passage of the bill will find their number increased. The current sets strongly in favor of radicalism in both houses. The radical or leading wing of the Republican majority is very jubilant. They will soon attempt greater achievements. A new Freedmen's Bureau bill will soon be reported from the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and the same majority for it over the President's head, which was on Friday obtained is confidently claimed.

The Radicals consider their power in Congress as well established. They had some reason to fear that a few leading Senators would, like Mr. Cowan and Mr. Doolittle, take an independent position, but this is no longer expected. So anxious were some of the leading Republicans for the enactment of the civil rights bill, that they made overtures of a compromise to the President, whereby, if he would approve of this bill, they would endeavor to secure the admission of Southern loyal Representatives. Mr. Davis asserted the fact that this offer was made by Senators and Justices of the United States Supreme Court, in the Senate discussion on Friday, and no one will deny it.

The President, in preparing to execute the civil rights bill, will be obliged to call upon Congress for a modification of the test oath, which all officers appointed under the law must take. The army of commissioners, whose number is unlimited, must be sent from the North, unless the test oath be so modified as to enable Southern citizens to accept the office. The President will not appoint citizens promiscuously, according to the spirit of the bill, to these offices. The question must soon be made, under this law, whether the citizenship which it confers upon the blacks and upon the Chinese and the gipsies, &c., does not entitle them to hold office. The construction of the bill in several particulars is still a matter of dispute, and it must be settled by appeals to the United States Supreme Court.

Considerable interest prevails in political circles as to the probable course of the President, now that the civil rights bill is to become a law over his veto, and though the Radicals are much elated by their temporary triumph, they are not wanting in anxiety on that subject. In testing the constitutionality of the law before the Supreme Court, a decision, in all probability, would not there be reached under twelve or eighteen months; and, in in the meantime, there is little doubt that the conservative masses will have sent men here who will *represent* their views on the great problems of the day.

The Dry Turtugas Prisoners.—The government transport Eliza Hancox, from Galveston on the 22d ult., touching the Florida coast, brings to Fortress Monroe several discharged prisoners and news of Dr. Mudd, Arnold, Spangler and Col. Marmaduke.

Dr. Mudd, who at one time attempted to escape, is still kept under close guard, and compelled to clean out the bastions in the casemates of the fort, and do some of the most menial and degrading work required to be done. Never very robust, he is now but little more than a skeleton, and his growing emaciation shows how bitterly his spirit chafes under his imprisonment. His constant prayer is for death.

Arnold is employed as clerk of Captain Van Reade, post adjutant. He is an uncommonly fine penman and accurate accountant, and well-behaved and modest and yielding in his demeanor. He grows in usefulness and popularity each day. A guard attends him to his meals, which are the same as the other prisoners', and at night he is kept in close custody.

Spangler is at work in the quartermaster's carpenter shop. Already he begins to count the years, months and days remaining to complete his term of imprisonment. He is robust and jolly—a physical condition he attributes, however, solely to his being innocent of any participancy in the dreadful crime charged against him.

Colonel Marmaduke, found guilty of the noted conspiracy to free the prisoners at Camp Douglas and burn Chicago, has charge of the post garden. In respect to manual labor he has an easy time.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL, THE ONLY PAPER IN WILMINGTON THAT RECEIVES AND PAYS FOR TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES.

Missouri Reimbursed.

Washington, April 11.

The House passed a bill to reimburse Missouri for expenses accrued in calling out the militia to repel an invasion during the late war.

Trial of Fenians.

Toronto, C. W., April 11.

The trial of the Fenians arrested at Cornwall begins today. The Globe says there is no longer any doubt that a hostile force is concentrating on the frontier of New Brunswick, and calls upon the American Government to prevent the violation of the United States Neutrality Laws.

Freedmen Contracting.

Washington, D. C., April 11.

It is estimated that over four hundred freedmen have been hired here to work on plantations in the South.—Parties are still engaged in making contracts with them.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Alex. H. Stephens before the Reconstruction Committee.

Alex. H. Stephens was examined before the Reconstruction Committee to-day. His evidence is said to have been of a very interesting character.

Mr. Stephens will return to Georgia this week.

Foreign.

Halifax, N. S., April 11.

The steamship Asia has arrived. She brings no later commercial news. The German war is still more probable.

The Markets.

New York, April 11.

Cotton has advanced one cent. Sales of 1,500 bales at 36⅞ cents. Gold is 26⅞ per cent. premium.

Discharge of Capt. Winder.

Richmond, April 12.

Capt. Winder has been discharged from imprisonment by orders from Washington.

Censure of Senator Doolittle.

Madison, Wisconsin, April 12.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed resolutions censuring Senator Doolittle for voting against the Civil Rights Bill.

The Methodist Conference and the President—The President and Mayor Monroe.

New Orleans, April 12.

The Methodist Conference, now in session in this city, has appointed two Bishops to proceed to Washington City, to convey to the President the thanks of that body, for restoring the Church property, which had been appropriated by Northern pastors and congregations, to the Methodist Church South.

President Johnson has issued an order prohibiting Mayor Monroe and Alderman Dixon from exercising the functions of the offices to which they have been elected, until they are pardoned.

The Case of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson.

Baltimore, April 5, 1866.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, there was filed by Assistant District Attorney A. M. Rogers, Esq., papers consisting of copies of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Grant to President Johnson, and one written in accordance with the instructions of the latter, by Attorney General Speed to Wm. J. Jones, Esq., District Attorney of the United States Court.

The following is the letter of Lieut. Gen. Grant:

Headquarters of the Armies of the United States,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1866.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, *President of the United States:*

Sir: I would respectfully request that Bradley T. Johnson, late a general in the rebel army, be released from the bonds under which he is now held by the State of Maryland for the part he took in the battle of Gettysburg (as I understand) in 1863.

B. T. Johnson was paroled under the convention between Generals Sherman and Johnston.

At the time of his indictment he was in the State of Maryland by authority from these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

The following is the indorsement of the President:

Executive Mansion, April 2, 1865.

To the Attorney General:

Comply with this request.
(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

The following is the response of the Attorney General:

Washington, D. C., April 2, 1866.

Wm. J. Jones, *Esq., District Attorney, Baltimore, Md.:*

On the first and second pages of this sheet you will find copies of a letter from General Grant to the President, and a note from the President to me, in which he directs me to comply with the request of General Grant.

In obedience therefore to the order of the President, you are hereby instructed to release Bradley T. Johnson from his bonds.

He is to be discharged from arrest, and not again arrested unless upon orders from this office.

I am, sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

Associate Justice Giles, presiding alone on the Circuit Court bench, directed that the bail of General Johnson for the sum of $20,000, entered into on the 27th ult., be exonerated, and that General Johnson be discharged from the arrest, which was accordingly done.

The Oregon Democratic State Convention.—Portland, Oregon, April 6th.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day. Mr. Kelly, of Dallas county, was nominated for Governor, and Mr. Fay, of Jackson county, for Congress. Resolutions endorsing the policy of President Johnson for the reconstruction of the Union were adopted.

An extensive conflagration occurred at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 5th, destroying seven brick buildings, with heavy stocks of goods. The buildings were known as Robb's Range, on King street. The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, on which there are insurances to the amount of seventy-seven thousand dollars, mostly in Northern agencies.

MARRIED,

On the 14th int., at the residence of her uncle, Capt. Wm. M. Watkins, by the Rev. Wm. A. Tyree, Capt. J. P. BRIDGER, of North Carolina, and Miss MINNIE B., daughter of J. William and Jane L. Watson, deceased, of Charlotte Co., Va.

On the 4th of April. 1866, in the city of New York, by the Right Rev. Mr. Held, Mr. HENRY HAAR, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss METTA HAAR, of the city of New York.

North Carolina Agricultural House AND HARDWARE STORE.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
22 POLLOCK STREET, NEWBERN.
WATER STREET, WILMINGTON.
T. J. MICTHELL. GEO. ALLEN. D. T. CARRAWAY.
April 12 10-tf

To Mill Owners.

WE HAVE IN STORE RUBBER AND LEATHER Belting.
Hemp and Rubber Packing.
Circular and Upright Saws.
Butcher's and other Files, &c., &c.
For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

To Farmers.

OUR STOCK OF PLOWS, HOES, SPADES, SHOVELS, Forks, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cotton Planters, Collars, Hames, Leading Lines, and all Farming Implements, is large and varied. Call and examine.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

Iron and Steel.

FOR SALE BY MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Article	Price
Beeswax, ℔ lb.	32 @ 35
Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs.	12 00 @ 15 00
Bricks, ℔ M.	12 00 @ 20 00
Barrels, Sp'ts Turp., each,	
2nd hand	2 50 @ 3 25
New	4 00 @ 4 50
Candles, ℔ lb.,	
Tallow	20 @ 25
Adamantine	25 @ 28
Sperm	50 @ 55
Coffee, ℔ lb.,	
Java	40 @ 42½
Laguayra	35 @ 38
Rio	25 @ 28
St. Domingo	26 @ 28
Cotton, ℔ lb.,	
Ord. to Mid'g	26 @ 28
Strict Mid'g	29 @ 30
Good Mid'g	00 @ 30
Cotton Bagging,	
Gunny, ℔ yard	30 @ 31
Dundee	28 @ 30
Rope, ℔ lb.	20 @ 21
Corn Meal,	
℔ bushel	1 20 @ 1 25
Domestics,	
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	26 @ 28
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb.	2 90 @ 3 00
Feathers, ℔ lb.	00 @ 50
Fish, ℔ bbl.,	
Mullets	0 00 @ 12 00
Mac'l, No. 1	00 00 @ 20 00
Mac'l, No. 2	17 00 @ 18 00
Mac'l, No. 3	14 00 @ 15 00
Her'gs, East.	5 00 @ 8 50
Dry Cod, ℔ lb.	8 @ 9
Flour, ℔ bbl.,	
Family	$10 00 @ 14 00
Superfine	8 75 @ 09 50
Fine	8 00 @ 8 50
Glue, ℔ lb.	15 @ 20
Gunny Bags	35 @ 40
Guano, Peruvian,	
Per ton	00 00 @ 115 00
Land Plaster,	
℔ ton	18 00
Grain, ℔ bushel,	
Corn	0 90 @ 1 00
Oats	55 @ 65
Peas, Cow	1 00 @ 1 15
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 2 00
Rice, E. I., ℔ lb.	10 @ 11
Carolina,	14½ @ 15
Hides, ℔ lb.,	
Green	4½ @ 5
Dry	10 @ 15
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.,	
Eastern	1 35 @ 1 40
North River	1 20 @ 1 30
Iron, ℔ lb.,	
English, ass'd.	9 @ 11
American, ref.	0 @ 10
American, sheer	0 @ 00
Swede	11 @ 12
Lime, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
from store	2 00 @ 2 25
Lumber, ℔ M., (River,)	
Fl'r Boards	00 00 @ 25 00
Wide do	00 00 @ 21 00
Scantling	20 00 @ 21 00
Liquors, ℔ gal., (domestic,)	
Whiskey,	
Bourbon	2 25 @ 5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00

Article	Price
Molasses, ℔ gallon,	
Cuba	48 @ 55
Syrup	50 @ 1 00
Naval Stores, Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.,	
New Virgin	0 00 @ 5 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 00
Hard	0 00 @ 1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 1 50
Tar, in order	1 80 @ 2 00
Pitch, do	3 50 @ 4 00
Rosin, pale	0 00 @ 11 00
do No. 1	8 00 @ 10 25
do No. 2	2 25 @ 4 00
do No. 3	1 50 @ 2 12½
Spirits Turpentine,	
℔ gal.	52½ @ 53
Nails, ℔ lb.,	
Cut	8 @ 8½
Wrought	00 @ 00
Oils, ℔ gallon,	
Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	1 25 @ 1 50
Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
Pea Nuts,	
℔ bushel	0 00 @ 2 50
Potatoes, ℔ bush.,	
Sweet	1 50 @ 2 00
Irish, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 3 75
Provisions, ℔ lb.,	
N. C. Bacon,	
Hams	16 @ 18
Middlings	15 @ 00
Shoulders	14 @ 00
Hog round	15 @ 16
Western Bacon,	
Middlings	00 @ 17
Shoulders	00 @ 15
Lard	00 @ 17
Butter	40 @ 50
Cheese	23 @ 24
Pork, Northern, ℔ lb.,	
City Mess	31 00 @ 32 00
Thin "	30 00 @ 31 00
Prime "	28 00 @ 29 00
Prime,	26 00 @ 28 00
Rump	25 00 @ 27 00
Salt,	
Alum, ℔ bush.	0 50 @ 60
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground,	
cargo	1 50 @ 1 75
from store	2 00 @ 2 50
Sugar, ℔ lb.,	
Cuba	14 @ 00
Porto Rico	15 @ 16
C	16 @ 00
B	17 @ 00
A	18 @ 00
Crushed	20 @ 00
Soap, ℔ lb.	10 @ 15
Shingles, ℔ M.,	
Contract	4 50 @ 5 50
Common	2 25 @ 3 00
Staves, ℔ M.,	
W. O. bbl.	30 00 @ 35 00
R. O. hhd.	40 00 @ 50 00
Timber, ℔ M.,	
Shipping	18 00 @ 19 00
Mill, prime	13 00 @ 15 00
Mill Fair	9 00 @ 10 00
Mill, inferior to ordinary	5 00 @ 8 00
Tallow, ℔ lb.	12 @ 13
Tobacco, ℔ lb.,	
Navy	25 @ 35
Medium	30 @ 40
Fine	00 @ 60

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS For the week ending Thursday, April 11th, 1866.

For the week just ended the market has ruled unusually dull for nearly all descriptions of country produce, and but very little has been done in the way of sales. The advices both from home and foreign markets represent a declining tendency in prices, which, with the continued stringency in money matters, has materially affected the market here and tended to prevent transactions in most articles. The arrivals of Crude Turpentine have been very light, notwithstanding which prices have declined, and the market closes quiet. For Spirits Turpentine there has been an active demand during the entire week, and prices have an upward tendency, but for want of stock the transactions have been meagre. Rosin and Tar rule quiet at at unchanged rates. The Cotton market has ruled inactive, owing to the unfavorable tenor of the advices received, and prices have declined fully 4 cents. The Grain and Provision markets remain about the same as regards prices, with full stocks in dealers hands, and only a light business doing. Below we give a review of the transactions for the week:

Turpentine—Has been brought to market very sparingly for the past week, but there has been a limited demand for shipping purposes, and prices have declined 25 @ 50c. on former quotations;—the market, however, closes steady at $3 for yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. A few lots of new virgin have been received, and sold at $5 @ $5 50, closing at lowest figure. The sales for the week are as follows:

	Bbls.	New virgin.	Yellow dip.	Hard.
Thursday,	382	$0 00	$3 25	$1 50
Friday,	51	5 50	3 25	1 50
Saturday,	50	5 00	3 25	1 50
Monday,	17	5 00	3 00	1 50
Tuesday,	188	0 00	3 00	1 50
Wednesday,	19	5 00	3 00	1 50

Spirits Turpentine.—For this article there has been an active demand throughout the entire week, but in consequence of the meagre receipts and the scarcity of stock to operate upon, the transactions have been confined to small parcels, and comprise only 69 bbls. At the time of closing our report 52½c for white is very readily offered, while holders are firm in asking higher prices. We quote sales as follows:

Friday, 27 bbls. at 52½ cents for white.
Saturday, 11 " " 52½ " " "
Monday, 8 " " 52½ " " "
Tuesday, 6 " " 51 " " slightly colored.
Wednesday, 7 " " 53 " " white,

Rosin—We have no change of importance to report in the market for this article since the close of our last review. There has been some demand for desirable lots of Common, and *solid*, in good order, would sell at $1 75 to $2; the bulk on market, hower, is of inferior quality, for which there is little or no demand even at very low figures. For Nos. 1 and 2 the market rules about as last reported, and only a few small sales have taken place. We quote transactions for the week as follows: 379 bbls. Common at $1 62½, $1 70, $1 75 @ $2, as in quality; 100 bbls. Common and No. 2 at $2 ℔ 310 lbs.; 150 do. No. 2 at $2 25; and 100 do. No. 1 at $10 ℔ bbl., and half-price for opaque; and 12 do. pale at $11.

Tar—Has come to market sparingly since our last review, and the price has ruled steady at $1 50 ℔ bbl. The receipts comprise only 307 bbls. which changed hands at above figure.

Beeswax—Sells at 32 a 35 cents ℔ lb.

Beef Cattle—There is an active demand for beeves for butchering purposes, and the supply on market has been completely worked off in the absence of any receipts for some weeks past. We quote on the hoof at 12½ to 15 cents ℔ lb. for net meat, at which a few parcels would readily sell.

Barrels.—The market continues to be well supplied with inferior quality second hand spirits turpentine barrels, which are difficult of sale, while the supply of *selected* and *new* has become light in the absence of receipts, and for which there is some enquiry. We quote second hand at $2 25 @ $2 50 for lots as they run, and $3 @ $3 25 for selected, and $4 @ $4 50 each for new.

Cotton.—The market for this article has ruled inactive during the week just ended, owing to the unfavorable advices from home and abroad, and prices have declined fully 4 cents on quotations of Thursday last. There has been very little done in the way of sales, as buyers show no disposition to operate to any extent unless at materially lower rates, which holders are unwilling to accede to at present. Sales as follows: Monday, 25 bales at 25 cents for re-packed, and 30½ cents for mixed grades; Tuesday, 29 do. at 30 cents for middling and good middling; Wednesday, 11 do. at 28 @ 28½ cents for low middling and middling.

Corn Meal—Sells from the granaries at $1 20 @ $1 25 ℔ bushel.

Eggs—Sell from carts at 25 cents ℔ dozen.

Feathers—Dull at 50 @ 55 cents ℔ lb.

Flour.—There has been merely a retail demand for this article for the past week, and the supply of Northern brands in dealers hands is fully adequate. The sales have been confined to small parcels from store at $8 to $8 50 for fine, $8 75 to $9 50 for superfine, and $10 to $14 ℔ bbl. for family, as in quality.

Grain.—In the Corn market we have no material change to report. There have been no arrivals for the past two weeks, and in consequence the stock has become somewhat reduced; there is, however, a fair stock of former receipts remaining in dealers hands. Last cargo sale was at 85 cents, but with present demand a shade advance could no doubt be obtained, and we therefore quote at 85 @ 90 cents, as in quality. We quote from store at $1 ℔ bushel, in lots ——Oats.—No receipts for the week, but there is a fair supply of former arrivals in store, and we notice merely a retail enquiry. We quote cargo price at 55 cents ℔ bushel ——Peas.—Are in rather better inquiry and only a moderate supply on market. We quote Cow at $1 by the quantity, and $1 15 ℔ bushel in small lots. ——Rice.—Clean is in light supply, and sells by the cask at 14½ @ 15 cents ℔ lb. for Carolina.

Guano—Is in moderate demand, and only a light supply of Perdvian on market. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian $115; Pacific $85; and E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime at $65 ℔ ton.

Hay.—The supply has become considerably reduced in the absence of receipts, and we note a moderate demand. Last sale of Northern was at $1 30 ℔ 100 lbs.

Lime.—Supply fully fair, and demand light. We quote from store at $2 @ $2 25 ℔ cask.

Molasses.—The market is well supplied with Cuba and only a small business doing. We quote from wharf in hhds. at @ 50 cents ℔ gallon.

Pea Nuts—Are in moderate enquiry, and sell at $2 @ $2 50 ℔ bushel, according to quality.

Potatoes.—But little demand at present for Irish, and market moderately supplied. We quote from store at $3 75 to $4 ℔ bbl. Sweet sell readily at $1 50 to $2 ℔ bushel.

Poultry.—The market is poorly supplied, and we quote chickens as selling from carts at 40 @ 60 cents each, as to size.

Provisions—For N. C. cured Bacon the market rules about the same as reported in our last. The stock in dealers hands is quite heavy, and the demand is limited, still there appears to be rather a better tone to the market than previously noted. We quote sales on Friday of about 15,000 lbs. at 16 @ 18 cents for hog round, and 18 cents ℔ lb. for hams. Some small lots have also changed hands at rather higher prices, but above figures are about the rates at which parcels of any size are sold. For Western there is little or no demand, and quotations are nominal at 15 cents for shoulders, and 17 cents ℔ lb. for sides. ——Lard—Is in good supply, and only occasional sales are made at 17 @ 18 cents ℔ lb. for North Carolina.—— Pork—There is a moderate supply of Northern in store, and we refer to our table for prices.

Salt—Market well supplied, and scarcely any demand. We quote from store at $2 @ $2 25 ℔ sack for Liverpool ground, and 50 @ 60 cents ℔ bushel for Alum.

Shingles—Are in limited demand, and market dull at $2 25 @ $2 50 for Common, and $4 50 to $5 50 ℔ M. for Contract.

Timber.—For this article there has been scarcely any demand from millers during the week, and the market has ruled unusually dull. There has been some demand for first quality shipping, and a few sales have taken place at $18 ℔ M., which is a decline on previous sales. See table for classified prices, which are merely nominal.

Wood.—We quote by the boat load at $2 25 to $2 50 for pine and ash, and $3 to $3 25 ℔ coard for oak.

Freights.—There is but little produce offering shipment at present, and the market has ruled exceedingly dull since our last, and prices have declined. We refer to our table for rates paid to coastwise ports.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba & Hayti cargoes,	$33 00 @ 35 00
" " Porto Rico cargoes,	34 00 @ 35 00
Full cargoes wide boards,	36 00 @ 40 00
" " flooring boards, rough,	40 00
Ship Stuff, as per specifications,	38 00 @ 45 00
Deals, 3 by 9,	33 00 @ 35 00

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending April 11, 1866.

COASTWISE.

To New York.—140 bbls. spirits turpentine; 673 do. crude turpentine; 5,985 do. rosin; 572 do. tar; 30 do. pitch; 813 bales cotton; 14 do. yarn; 102 bushels pea nuts; 100 do. flaxseed; 3 bbls. dried fruit; 35,000 feet lumber; 56 empty bbls.; 114 tons old iron; 6 bales rags; 1 bbl. potatoes: 12 do. oil; 10 boxes tobacco; 2,300 sacks salt; 1,900 boxes hard bread; 56 pkgs mdze.

To Baltimore.—5 bbls. spirits turpentine; 255 do. rosin; 8 do. tar; 600 sacks salt.

To Richmond, Va.—200 bushels pea nuts; 71 tons old iron.

To Philadelphia.—17 bbls. crude turpentine; 149 do. rosin; 254 do. tar; 191 do. pitch.

FOREIGN.

To Havana.—140,353 feet lumber. 23 bdls. hhd. shooks; 3 do. heads.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
To New York.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 60	$ 00 @ $0 55
Spirits Turpentine, "	1 25 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 90
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 40	00 @ 40
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 7-16	⅜ @ ½
Cotton Goods and Yarns, per foot.	00 @ 20	00 @ 00
Flaxseed, per bush.	15 @ 00	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 15	10 @ 12½
To Philadelphia.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 00
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 90
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 65
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ 0	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods and Yarns, per bale.	00 @ 00	00 @ 1 25
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
To Baltimore.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 75	0 55 @ 0 60
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	0 00 @ 95
Rosin, "	0 50 @ 60	40 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ⅜	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
To Boston.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 75
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 75
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 0

LIST OF VESSELS In the Port of Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1866.

STEAMSHIP

Starlight, Pedrick, ldg. New York, — H. M. Barry.

BARQUE

(Br.) Wm. Edward, Woodfin, ldg, Liverpool, — O. G. Parsley & Co.

BRIGS

Irene, Dyer, ldg. W. I., — Russell & Ellis.
(Br.) Persia, Fields, wtg., — Worth & Daniel.

SCHOONERS

Volta, Seares, wtg., — Harriss & Howell.
R W Dillon, Ludlam, ldg. Phil., — do.
R. Vannerman, Vannerman, ldg. Boston, — do.
Kate E. Rich, Cordery, ldg. Phil., — do.
Wm. Flint, Howard, ldg. Newburyport, Mass., — W. B. Flanner.
Ossuna, Allen, ldg. W. I., — do.
Ellwood Doron, Jarvis, ldg. Phil., — Russell & Ellis.
A. D. Scull, Somers, ldg. New York, — Worth & Daniel.
Antelope, Chadwick, ldg. W. I., — Kidder & Martin.
White Squall, Adams, wtg., — Harriss & Howell.

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET,
Buying Rates.

Gold	1.23
Silver	1.16
U. S. 7-30	per.
Exchange on New York,	par
Coupons of N. C. Old Sixes	00.48
N. C. six per cent Bonds, old issue	80.00

BANK NOTES.

Cape Fear	25	Lexington	12
Bank of N. C.	28	Miners' and Planters'	20
Farmer's Bank	20	Wilmington	14
Merchants'	25	Wadesboro'	15
Charlotte	15	Commerce	13
Commercial	13	Greensboro' Mutual	05
Fayetteville	08	Clarendon	05
Washington	05	Yanceyville	08
Roxboro'	20	Thomasville	20

Patent Water Drawers, Pumps, &c.

FOR SALE BY MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

Corn and Cob Brushers.

A GREAT GRAIN SAVER. For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

Cheap Insurance.

EVANS & WATSON'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. CALL and see samples, at MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S.
April 12 10—tf

Blacksmiths' Tools.

COOPERS' TOOLS,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
SADDLERS' TOOLS.
For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10—tf

Builders' Hardware,

SHEEF HARDWARE, SADDLERS' and COACH MAKERS' HARDWARE, Pocket and Table Cutlery. For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10—tf

Nails.

ALL SIZES. For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10—tf

Saddlery and Harness.

FOR SALE LOW, at MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S.
April 12 10—tf

Buggy Material,

ENAMELLED CLOTHS and LEATHERS, at MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S.
April 12 10—tf

Robinson's Turpentine Tools.

A SMALL LOT OF ROBINSON'S HACKERS, SCRAPERS, Pullers and Dippers.
D. A. SMITH'S,
26 and 28 South Front Street.
April 12 10-2t

Executors' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING, AT MARCH TERM, 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session of the county of New Hanover, qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Frederick W. Knohl, all persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the estate will present them to the Executors within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
H. B. EILERS,
P. HEINSBERGER, } Executors.
March 24, 1866 150-2w—8-4t

THE LAND WE LOVE.

A MONTHLY:

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE AND General Intelligence, and comprising Reports of Battles, Incidents and Anecdotes of the War, never before published

BY GENERAL D. H. HILL,
LATE OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

Proprietors: J. P. IRWIN and D. H. HILL.

Terms: We propose to publish at Charlotte, N. C., a *Magazine*, containing from sixty to eighty pages of the size of those of *Blackwood's Magazine*, for THREE DOLLARS a year, in advance, or FIVE DOLLARS, if not paid till the end of the year; and to begin the issue on 1st May, provided that the subscription list will justify the undertaking. The cash subscribers not to pay till after the receipt of the first number.
April 3 158—

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 7, 1866.

Adjournment of Congress.

If the Senate will approve the resolution already passed by the House of Representatives, for an adjournment of Congress in May, it would meet the endorsement of the country. The present members of Congress were elected at a time of great excitement, when the success of the Federal arms and the depression and exhaustion of the Confederacy gave promise of a speedy termination of the war. The issues then were so entirely different from what they are now, that the present members should go home and mingle with their constituents and discover how little they appreciate the real state of feeling in the country.

The public heart yearns for peace. After four years of bloody strife and one year of political agitation, the people desire peace in its largest sense. They need repose from the distractions of party machinations as much as they did from the exhaustive struggles in the field. The government having successfully reestablished the authority of the Constitution *as it is*, over the whole country, the people wish now to see a return of national justice and fraternal unity, rather than Constitutional amendments offered and passed at the expense of justice, reason and truth, and from which outrage the sacred chart of National rights is only saved by the interposing efforts of the President.

It is true, that much of great importance yet remains to be done by Congress. The great work of reconstruction and reconciliation, which needed only the crowning act by Congress of receiving the members elect from those States, which have returned to the common allegiance, so well and so complete had the Executive performed his labors, to have placed the great seal of the Union upon the peace, which has really existed since the surrender of the Confederate armies. But the majority have clearly demonstrated that they intend to do nothing towards reconstruction or reconciliation, but on the contrary to do their utmost to impede the President's wise and magnanimous policy for accomplishing both.

The war ended and slavery abolished, a party which has fed and grown strong upon the excitement of these issues are determined to furnish pretext of some character—fanaticism cannot exist without agitation—and many shallow-brained demagogues are now filling seats in Congress, and controlling the destinies of a great country, who cannot be governed without concocting mischief, under cover of which their own want of sympathy with the true interests of the people are hid. Congress furnishes a cheap and ready supply of material for political agitation by which parties are built, national unity hindered and commercial prosperity retarded. So long then as Congress maintains its session, we despair of seeing the cause of reconstruction advanced. An appeal to the conservative element of the North—instructions by the people at the ballot box, is our only hope. The Northern people, during the last six months, have well considered the real issues presented and independent of the terrible and authentic letters daily revealed by Senator Sumner; notwithstanding anonymous newspaper correspondents from every part of the South misrepresenting our people; and contrary to the wish of certain politicians and papers in our midst that, by insinuations and inuendoes, attempt to return us to a Provisional Government for personal motives, by concealing the truth and by false statements, we believe, that the Northern mind has grasped the real condition of affairs, and will endorse fully and without reserve the declaration of the President in his late proclamation, "That the people of the Southern States have given satisfactory evidence that they acquiese in the constitutional and important resolution that each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States."

We hope then so soon as Congress shall have provided ways and means to meet the current expenses of the Government, and enroll the engrossed bill for restoring to the country a circulating medium adjusted to the specie standard, it will adjourn, referring to leave the great issue between the President and the Radicals to the decision of a generous people, than to the tender mercies of men who have already sacrificed the rights of persons and the honor of Congress in order to add a few votes to their relentless majority.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* announces that Governor Worth, of that State, appoints Saturday next to resign office, and that he has gone over fully into the Democratic ranks.—*New York Evening Post.*

It is by such publications as the above that the reconstruction is hindered in the South. President Johnson's policy has no more bitter enemy in Congress than it has in the editor of the *Standard*, because forsooth that policy did not lead to his own elevation and success. Governor Holden conceived some years since that he was the State, and two decided expressions of opinion of the people to the contrary have failed to convince him of his error.

It is useless for us to deny the above charge.—Our own people know it is false, but such papers as the Washington *Chronicle*, whose editor, J. W. Forney, D. D., is the only successful competitor in the United States, of Governor Holden in political legerdemain, the *Evening Post, et id omne* who publish such slanders expressly to render unpopular the President in his efforts to restore civil government to the South, would not make a correction, should you convince them of their error.

Governor Worth's administration is marked by exalted patriotism, uncommon ability and devotion to the interest of the whole State, with a view to present and future good and without reference to party or faction. President Johnson has no more devoted supporter, the Union no warmer friend; justice and law no better exponent, and demagogues and evil-doers no more uncompromising foe, than Jonathan Worth.

The appointments to which reference is made are based upon the qualifications of the appointees, and each and every one are gentlemen of ability, fitness and approved loyalty, and their selection reflects credit upon the Governor, and will be advantageous to the great interests of the State.

SUSPENSION OF THE RICHMOND PAPERS.—The publication of the different newspapers in Richmond was suspended day before yesterday, on account of the refusal of the printers to work for reduced wages.

The several proprietors publish a card setting forth the reasons which made the suspension necessary, and promise that it will only be a day or two—we hope so—for we miss them greatly.

In the meantime, the journeymen printers of that city have begun the publication of a daily, *The Citizen*, and it is announced to be "the exponent of their views and the guardian of their rights." It will be devoted to news, commerce and literature."

OURSELVES.

It is not often we allude to ourselves. The *Journal* has not attained its present prosperity by self-laudations, but we feel it our duty occasionally to let our people know what we are doing in order to keep them apace with the news of the world. We publish two daily editions and one weekly. The morning edition of our *Daily* is issued almost exclusively for our city subscribers, and the *form* does not go to press until we are satisfied or are authentically informed that no later telegraphic dispatches will be received. The evening edition is for the mails leaving here early in the night, going North and South. The *Weekly Journal*, issued on Thursdays, contains all the news which appears in the Daily, not purely local, with a faithful and correct review of the Wilmington Markets. The daily also contains the market reports of each day, and all important events of a local nature.

We are glad to be able to say with truth that both the Daily and Weekly issues are daily increasing in circulation.

The *Journal* is now the only subscriber to the Associated Press telegraphic dispatches in the city, which enables us to give early and correct information upon all matters of interest happening up to the time of going to press, and we are about consummating an arrangement by which our dispatches will be much fuller and more interesting than heretofore. We think that this arrangement will be perfected in some two weeks. This will cause our expenses, already high, to be sensibly increased, but believing the community will appreciate our efforts and outlays to give them the latest news, we have entered into the arrangement without reluctance and with no misgivings.

Our Duty.

Anterior to the war slavery was held by the Radicals to be the obstacle to fraternity, but we see that sectionalism survives the war and grows more rabid over the grave of slavery. Indeed if the majority of Congress be the exponent of the sentiments of the North, we are compelled to believe this feeling increases with the helplessness and submission of the South. It is gratifying to feel that this section of the country, since the war, is doing so little upon which the extremists can justify their persecutions.

The resources of the Government were never so sevely taxed as has been ours to support the national authority. Blood flowed like water, money was spent without stint, and almost one half of the country rendered desolate by the destruction of property for the purpose of restoring the States to their natural position under the Constitution, and yet we witness the same feelings, which brought on the national troubles, now preventing their healthy and final adjustment. The fraternal relations and sympathy upon which the Union should be based seems to be wanting, and even the disposition to foster them appears not to exist.

The war was ostensibly waged for the purpose of maintaining the primitive relations between the States and the mother government. The section which made this pretension, achieved success, which they now trample under foot. Not only is this primitive relation not restored, but such inovations have been made and are being attempted, that we cannot now realize what these relations are. The old landmarks are no longer in view, and the sound and tried principles, under which our young Republic advanced with rapid strides to the first rank among the powers of the world, have been made to give way to fatal heresies, fostered by a fanaticism which the founders of our government would have spurned.

Our duty at the South is plain. Let us continue as we have begun; let us faithfully discharge our duties and respond to all our obligations as a part of the Union, in form and in substance. So far, without a murmur, under no protest, we have submitted to every requirement, however foreign to our interest and taste, in order to attest the truthfulness of our present governmental relations, and the determination to give them our hearty support; we have in every possible way showed our obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the Union.

This has been done without encouragement from the National Legislature or the dominant party. If we had other feelings, the power does not exist with us to disturb the organic law—the factionists possess the will and power, and appear determined to gratify the one and exercise the other, and to-day the veto of the President alone stands between their legislation and absolutism, and they seem actuated with a spirit that will attempt to remove this obstacle.

We have confidence in the conservative element of the people. A country is indeed to be deplored that has not sufficient public virtue left to control the schemes and machinations of revolutionists, and by the exercise of an enlightened and healthy public opinion, frown down political spendthrifts, who are frittering away the sacred inheritance of their fathers.

We must continue then to discharge our duties. By a contented and cheerful obedience to law and authority, by a candid and honest support of the President, we may yet be able to disarm fanaticism, and triumph over sectionalism.

"The Hand that Hath made you Fair, Hath Made you Good."

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RELIEF FAIR, which opened on Monday last in the Maryland Institute Hall, in Baltimore, has succeeded beyond the expectations of its projectors. On Monday seven thousand visitors registered their names, and on Tuesday the number reached ten thousand, while hundreds were compelled to return, being unable to obtain admission in consequence of the crowded condition of the Hall. From the minute descriptions given by the Baltimore papers, of the dazzling magnificence of the exhibition, the brilliant throng of the *elite* of the city in attendance, and the elegance and variety of the articles for sale, we suppose it must be the grandest affair of the kind ever gotten up in this country.

The Baltimore *Sun* thus describes the brilliancy of the *tout ensemble* at night, upon entering the hall:

* * * * * The lengthened hall, with its deep perspective, as it were; the elevated galleries on either hand and at each end, filled with the beauty and fashion of the city; the shimmer of gas jets running the whole length of the immense building, and suspended from the tables, with the drapery of festooned flags, wreaths and evergreens; three grand rows of tables, the main one running the centre of the room, with the others on the eastern and western sides, laden with their profuse variety of wares, fabrics, &c., their numerous lady attendants, and the continuous moving mass of well-dressed people, male and female, as spectators and purchasers—all these constitute as attractive and inspiring a scene as one need desire to look upon, and which it would seem every soul capable of happiness must derive pleasure in beholding. The tables are all neatly trimmed with evergreens and ornamented with flowers by the ladies having them in charge. Those in the centre are numbered from 35 to 50; those on the right from 1 to 18, and those on the left from 19 to 34, at each and every one of which innumerable articles, either of elegance or comfort, suited to please the fancy or gratify the taste of both young or old, are exhibited. There are two other tables, 51 and 52, on either hand near the entrance door.

Among other objects of interest, on exhibition, are two which tell, O, how eloquently! of the pressing necessity which prompted the undertaking, and the immense relief it is capable of furnishing. The *Sun* thus refers to these mementoes:

* * * * * Among these is a magnificent lot of braided hair which a lady in Richmond once in affluent circumstances, cut from her own head and sent to Philadelphia for sale in order to procure bread for her children. It was sold for $41, and the money remitted, and the purchaser, Miss Harrison of Philadelphia, has had it beautifully braided, and sent it to the fair with instructions that the proceeds be forwarded to the original owner in Richmond. It is valued at $100, and the chances are being rapidly taken at $1 each. Another is a large cameo breastpin, the last relic of a former wealthy lady of Charleston, who was compelled to sell it to sustain life. It also came into the possession of Miss Harrison, who has sent it to be disposed of for the benefit of the original owner.

Numerous and fascinating are the devices and features by which the noble object aimed at is to be furthered. Near the entrance, in a beautiful bower, sits a lady, whose duty it is to register the names of the visitors, upon whom there is a tax of five cents per head levied. In the centre of the hall a beautiful "Floral Temple" is erected, the beauty of which pleases the eye, while its fragrance pervades the vast room, and from which beautiful fairies go to and fro, selling their boquets. A novel feature of the exhibition is the Telegraphic Offices. The National Telegraphic Union has arranged a telegraph line running round the hall, with an office at each end of the building. Attentive operators are constantly in attendance, and pretty young misses are the pleasing messengers who bear the joyous dispatches to and from these offices. Valuable donations are being daily received from New York, Philadelphia, and throughout the interior, and everything is in the full tide of success.

The feelings which prompted the beautiful daughters of the Monumental City to inaugurate this fair for the benefit of the suffering people of the South, is in keeping with a ready and bountiful charity, which is characteristic of that community. Before the war Baltimore was noted for her liberality for the needy everywhere, and during the terrible revolution just ended, often have we, while shaking the emaciated hand of a fellow-soldier, just returned from a long imprisonment, heard him exclaim, as an honest tear of gratitude woul l course down his cheek, "God bless the dear ladies of Baltimore." In every household from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the kindness to father, husband and son, has joined their names with the grateful prayers of our people, and from the desolate homes of thousands throughout the entire South that will be cheered by this last munificent offering, will countless prayers ascend, ladened with the thankful blessings of honest hearts.

God speed these noble women, is the responsive hope of millions unable to attend or participate in this beneficent work, and we record with pleasure the assistance rendered by those North of Baltimore. Who knows but that an object conceived in charity for the sufferings of the South, may accomplish the political as well as the social relief of our people—that to the noble women of Baltimore is reserved the happy lot, as a just reward of their labors, of striking the cord of national sympathy and good feeling—the poverty of our section may yet be the source of untold blessings to the common country.

The Connecticut Elections.

The returns from Connecticut indicate the election of Gen. Hawley, the candidate of the Radicals, for Governor, by about five hundred votes, and a majority of their party in both branches of the Legislature. Lincoln carried the State by a majority of 2,106 over McClellan and Buckingham, the present Radical Governor was elected, last year, by 11,035 votes.

This very large decrease of majority, is gratifying, but we are sorry that this State did not begin the great work of defeating sectionalism and giving the death blow to Radicalism, which seems must be done before the Government can be fully reorganized. The Radicalism by this meagre victory has again renewed its credit and received a further lease on power, but it will most certainly come soon to a dishonorable and final bankruptcy.

The election of Gen. Hawley cannot properly be regarded as an endorsement of the Sumner-Stevens revolutionary schemes, and a condemnation of the President. The Republican candidate, though himself an opponent of the President's policy, was supported by the Conservative as well as the Radical element of the Republican party, and thousands of men gave their support to Gen. Hawley who endorse the President. The New York *Times*, the great Conservative Republican paper of the North, whose editor, Mr. Raymond, is one of the leading friends of the President in the House of Representatives, advocated the election of Gen. Hawley, contending that the candidate's opposition to the President was the element of weakness to the ticket, and in reply to the *Tribune's* regrets that the "Fatal, treacherous failure of the Republicans of Connecticut to place their State squarely on the platform of Equal Rights and Impartial Freedom in the Suffrage Election last September," says, very truly we hope, "Had the convention in nominating Gen. Hawley adopted what the *Tribune* calls an *Impartial Freedom Suffrage* Platform, Mr. English would have beaten him by four or five thousand majority."

It is evident from this election that a majority of the people of Connecticut sustain the President. It is to be sincerely hoped that the conservative Republicans, in the Legislature, will unite with the Democrats in returning Mr. Dixon to the Senate, who has by his enlarged views and patriotic course, shown himself to be a statesman who can reach above the influences of party and grapple with the great questions involving the welfare and glory of the Union.

In defeat we see much in the result of this election which will have a pacifying influence upon the agitation which now disturbs the country and threatens the destruction of one section. We trust that the gains made by the Democrats in Connecticut is but the harbinger of the success in store for that party in the Fall elections—an evidence of the conservatism of the sober second thought of the Northern people.

Duplin County—Spring Term Superior Court.

A friend writes to us that in the case of the State *vs.* L. W. Hodges, the Grand Jury found "a true bill for manslaughter only." He was put on his trial and the jury found—"not guilty," and he was discharged.

A negro was indicted for larceny and found guily, and sentenced to 25 lashes on his bare back. There was nothing else of any importance done.

The Old North State.

We have received the first number of a very neat daily paper with the above title, published in Salisbury, by Messrs. Hanes and Hampton, and edited by the Hon. Lewis Hanes. Mr. H. has much reputation as a political writer, and will doubtless render his paper most acceptable to his readers.

While we are not prepared to endorse fully his political theories as laid down in his salutatory, we most heartily approve of its spirit, and we feel satisfied that his connection with the press will be advantageous to the State, and we hope will be profitable to him.

The Dixie Primer by Mrs. M. B. Moore.

We have received a copy of this work, from the well-known, and enterprising publishing house of Messrs. Branson & Farrar, Raleigh. It is well gotten up, handsomely illustrated, and has already passed through three editions. Its popularity speaks well for its merits, and we cordially recommend it to the public.

Destructive Fire.

LILLINGTON, NEW HANOVER CO., April 3, 1866.

Editors Journal:

Last night between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the store of Mr. Jos. A. Dupong was discovered to be on fire, and under such headway that no efforts could save it, or any of the goods therein. From thence the dwelling of Dr. J. R. Larkins caught fire in several places, and but for the citizens, and ladies in particular, bringing water, it would have been destroyed. After almost superhuman exertions, however, it was saved.

The unoccupied store opposite Mr. Dupong's belonging to Mr. Jas P. Moore, next caught fire, and was totally consumed; a small building adjoining was for some time in imminent danger, but finally saved. We are indebted to Mr. Jno. A. Quinlivin, of the Charleston fire department, and Mr. Dupong, also an experienced fireman, for their efficient aid and cool directions, in preventing a further spread of the fire; and also give due credit to the colored people for their willing and active co-operation.

Mr. Dupong has an insurance on his stock. Mr. Jones, whose premises he occupied, and Mr. Moore, are both uninsured.

OUR TARBORO' CORRESPONDENCE.

"One Year Ago"—Gloomy Reflections—The Recuperative Spirit in Edgecombe—"Cotton is King"—Preparations and Prospects for a Large Crop—The Freedman and his Characteristics—Tarboro'—Improvements going on—Dullness in Legitimate and Activity in Illegitimate Business—Frequent Thefts—Energy and Activity Rewarded as Usual, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TARBORO', N. C., April 5th, 1866.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—Just twelve months ago gloom and despondency had fairly begun to visit the hearthstones of our community. The waning hopes of a separate independence had vanished, and with it all life, vigor and enterprize. The aspect of impending ruin, added to the doubt and anxiety of an uncertain future, hung like an incubus upon the minds of men. Amid the sad woes of the present and the gloomy history of the past, the slumbering energies of our people seemed to know no end. But the pain of adverting to the past is softened by the pleasure of recording the recuperative spirit in our midst. This surely is cause for gratulation. A traveler passing through our county cannot but be impressed that the farming portion of our community had awakened to the old dream of fancy that "Cotton is King." The quantity of compost and guano that is now being used on farms hitherto cultivated with careless indifference, presageth happy gain and conquest, with ordinary seasons, moderate labor, and fair prices. The past thirty days, so unlike the month of March, have been noticed for favorable work, and, notwithstanding the universal complaint of the freedman's slothfulness, it is conceded by those who have judged of the system of labor in other sections, that we are doing comparatively well. The lack of funds to meet the requirements of labor must be reckoned among the greatest impediments to successful operations at this time. Cash trades and short credits seem to be the preponderating characteristics of the negro race.

Life and energy is plainly visible too in our delightful old village. The plane and hammer can be heard in different parts of the town, and mechanics find continued employment. Side-walks in various places have been refitted by private enterprize, and old trees whose overhanging branches have shaded the youths of the town for a generation and more, have been trimmed and topped, as if to mark an era of new events. The skill and taste already displayed, and the interest manifested by the citizens in general for the good government and well being of the town, cannot but tend to stimulate and encourage our newly elected Commissioners, and make their duties rather pleasant than burdensome.

Dullness in trade, however, has become a matter of common observation—legitimate trade among merchants and business men. I do not mean trading after nightfall for a man's goods and chattels without a valuable consideration. Such trades are of frequent occurrence, but I will not weary your readers by a recital of the many instances of theft that have been committed in our county of late. I will only mention, however, that within the last ten days past, the stables of Coffield King and John L. Bridgers, have been forcibly entered, and two animals from each taken off. The former gentleman, after considerable trouble, expense and delay, secured his property near the outskirts of Newbern. The latter, learning on Monday morning last, that two animals had been stolen the night previous from his plantation, started in hot pursuit, accompanied by a few volunteers. Strange to say, by 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the thieves with the stolen property were apprehended between Goldsboro' and Raleigh—a distance of more than fifty miles. Who can beat this? The perseverance and energy of this pursuit deserves the highest commendation, and will, it is to be hoped, prove a profitable lesson to flying felons.

Yours,

OCCASIONAL.

Letter from Col. Lamon.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Colonel Lamon, late marshal of this District, and the intimate, confidential friend of President Lincoln, writes a letter which will be published in the *Intelligencer*, stating (I quote his words,) "that he is entirely certain from Mr. Lincoln's repeated declarations, that he would have exerted all his authority, power and influence to bring about an immediate reconciliation between the two sections of the country. As far as depended upon him, he would have had the Southern States represented in both houses of Congress within the shortest possible time. Mr. Lincoln knew the base designs of the radicals to keep up the strife for their own advantages, and he was determined to thwart them, as he himself told me often.

Speculation is rife to-day touching the probable vote upon the veto message. When the vote was taken upon the former veto it was stated that two or three votes more might have been obtained for it if necessary. Perhaps Mr. Sherman was somewhat looked to in that direction, but it is known that in addition to his wretched course in Connecticut, he adds that of great violence and denunciation of the President for his endorsement of the letter of Postmaster Cleveland.

There is some doubt whether, after all, a radical will be returned from New Jersey, and if not, the requisite two-thirds may not be got to overpower the President. A vote will probably be hazarded by the radical Senators before the result of the Connecticut election is known. If not, then the result will influence Senators.

From South America.

NEW YORK, March 30.

Recent advices state that Paraguayan forces to the number of 3,000 had crossed to the southern bank of the Parana and attacked the Argentines. After a severe fight the Paraguayans recrossed the river, having first destroyed the stock of lumber prepared by the allied army for constructing rafts to cross the river. The Argentines lost 200 men killed. Active operations are expected soon by the allied fleet, but the obstructions in the river will probably prevent a direct attack upon Humarta.

CHOLERA.—The Mobile *Tribune*, of last Sunday week, understands that a genuine, unmistakable case of cholera has made its appearance in that city, and the patient was then in a rather critical condition.

PEACH CROP.—The recent cold, it is thought, has entirely destroyed the peach crop in this section, for the present year.—*Sumter Watchman.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court—Important Decision—Release of Civilians Convicted by a Military Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A large number of decisions were delivered by the United States Supreme Court this afternoon. Chief Justice Chase read a paper of which the annexed is a copy:

Ex parte.—In the matter of Lambdin P. Milligan, petioner: The following order is directed, by a majority of the court to be entered in this cause, and the like order will be entered in No. 365, ex parte, in the matter of Wm. A. Bowles, petitioner, and No. 374, ex parte, in the matter of Stephen Horsey, petioner.

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Indiana, and on the points and questions on which the said judges of the Circuit Court were opposed in opinion, and which were certified to this court for its opinion, agreably to the act of Congress in such cases made and provided, and was argued by counsl. On consideration thereof the court is of opinion:

First—That on the facts as stated in said petition and exhibits, a writ of habeas corpus ought to be issued according to the prayer of said petition.

Second—That on the facts stated in the said petition and exhibits, the said Lambdin P. Milligan ought to be discharged from custody as in said petition prayed, according to the act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1863, entitled an act relating to the habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases: and,

Third—That on the facts stated in said petition and exhibit, the military commission mentioned therein had no jurisdiction legally to try and sentence said Lambdin P. Milligan in the manner and form as in said petition and exhibits are stated.—And it is thereupon now ordered and adjudged by this court that it be so certified to the said circuit court.

The chief justice said he was instructed to say that the opinion of the court in these cases will be read at the next term, when such of the dissenting judges as see fit to do so will state the ground of dissent.

The petitioners, it will be recollected, were found guilty by a military commission of the charge of conspiracy and condemned to death, but the sentences were commuted by the President to imprisonment for life. They are now in the Ohio penitentiary. The case was heretofore argued by Judge McDonald, of Indiana, Gen. J. A. Garfield, of Ohio, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. David Dudley Field, of New York, for the petitioners, and by Gen. B. F. Buttler, Henry Stansbury, Esq., of Ohio, and Attorney General Speed for the United States.

TROOPS FOR MAXIMILIAN.

The following extract from a letter dated Paris, has been received in this city:

PARIS, March 10, 1866.

The principal object of these lines is to let you know that 3,200 men left here a week ago for Vera Cruz, with the greatest secrecy. Among them are 400 hussars, of Algiers, Brest and Cherbourg. The press has not mentioned anything about it, nor do they dare to speak at all about the Mexican question, because they have been warned not to do so.

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna, published here day before yesterday, informs us that an agreement has been concluded with Maximilian for the purpose of sending him 2,000 Austrians to fill up the losses of the Austrian contingent in Mexico. The necessary expenses will of course be defrayed by the French government.

TEST OATH CASE.

The case of *ex parte* Garland, of Arkansas, and Marr, of Louisiana, asking to be readmitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court, and involving the constitutionality of the congressional test oath, together with the Missouri State test oath case and many others, are continued to the next term, the court having to-day adjourned till that time.

MADAME JUAREZ.

The Secretary of State gave this evening a handsome entertainment to Madame Juarez, the wife of President Juarez. It is said that all the representatives from the Spanish American republics were present, as was also the Russian minister, and that the party was one of the most brilliant of the season.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 3.

The Proclamation of Peace and Restoration—The Reckoning of the Duration of the Freedmen's Bureau—Reduction of the Army to a Peace Standard—Prospect of Sustaining the Veto, &c.

The appearance of the long expected proclamation of peace and restoration causes little sensation, for the reason that its purport had been well understood for some weeks. The President, after writing the proclamation, had waited first for Florida and Texas, in order to include both within it. He has waited further for the reorganization of Texas, as long as was deemed expedient. The proclamation embraces all the States lately in insurrection except Texas.

This document, as considered by the light of Mr. Seward's speech in New York on the 22d of February, is intended to fix the legal date of the termination of the war. From this date the legal duration of the Freedmen's Bureau will be reckoned. That bureau will cease to have legal existence one year from the date of the proclamation, unless it be continued by some law hereafter to be enacted.

At the same time with the appearance of the declaration of peace, we have the confirmatory fact that the army will, ere the first of May, be reduced to about forty-seven thousand men. This force would not be sufficient to enable Congress to give effect to their plan for holding the eleven Southern States in military subjection as conquered provinces, and under martial law. One man to a square mile would be necessary for this purpose; that is to say, eight hundred thousand men. But it is proposed to retain only one man for sixteen square miles, and supposing that all the troops should be kept within the eleven States, leaving none for the frontiers, sea coasts, &c.

Such preparations for a state of peace have been etn ally made by the administration that Congress cannot keep up the war unless their radical chiefs will take hold in person.

Senator Wright has arrived, and will be ready to sustain the veto. Senator Dixon, it is ascertained, will be in his seat on Thursday. Thus, it is quite probable that the veto of the civil rights bill will be sustained.

IOTA.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1866.

The Bankrupt Bill to Come Up Again—Secretary McCulloch and the Loan Bill—Connecticut and the Questions of the Day—Senator Stewart's Plan of Restoration, &c.

The bankrupt bill will probably be soon brought up again in the House, under favorable circumstances. When it was rejected, fifty-one members were absent. Had they all been present the bill would undoubtedly have passed by a decided majority. The measure was not treated as a party question. Fifty three republican members voted for it, and fifty-three against it. The bill passed the House at the last session, and failed in the Senate for want of time. It was generally taken for granted that the bill would pass at this session. Very strong representations in its favor have been made to its author, Mr. Jenckes, of R. I., who was chairman of the committee that reported it.

Secretary McCulloch was in the Senate chamber to-day. It is said that he will make the best of the loan bill as it passed the House, though it does dot give him the power which he deems necessary to enable him to combat with the combinations of capitalists that may be formed for the purpose of hampering his funding operations for their own benefit.

The President expresses, it is said, no disappointment or chagrin at the result of the Connecticut election. Struggles between the two old parties decide matters in regard to the great questions of the day. It cannot be said that Connecticut voted for or against the President's plan of restoration, or any other plan, or whether there should be any restoration at all.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada, brought up his modified resolutions to-day, and urged their adoption. His proposition is offered as a plan of restoration to the South for their voluntary acceptance. He declared that, within three months, unless Congress should present a plan of restoration, the President will have done it. Anarchy and bloodshed may come upon us. He insisted that his plan had been approved by many Union men in and out of Congress, and that no other plan was likely to be offered.

IOTA.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.—The Swiss Government has just decided that throughout the whole federation the free exercise of their religion shall be granted to all Christian bodies.

Rev. Stephen Elliott, father to the late heroic General Elliott, and a near relative of the venerable Bishop Elliott, died at Beaufort, S. C., on the 13th, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Elliot, says the Chareston *News*, served as a Chaplain of the Beaufort Artillery in the bombardment of Fort Beauregard in 1861, and afterwards, of the post at Pocotaligo.

The Kentueky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, is in session at Covington. It has admitted thirty seceding ministers from the Church South.

The *Tribune* says Bishop Lynch is to be made a Cardinal.

A METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE ON REBELLION.—The New York Conference of the M. P. Church, now in session in New York city, have adopted resolutions in regard to the rebellion, the rebel leaders and emancipation, expressing thankfulness of the Conference that the government had passed through "one of the most gigantic and dreadful civil wars ever known," concluding with the declaration that "expediency, constitutional law, justice and the Bible all unite in demanding that at least some of the principal leaders of this rebellion be punished with death."

CONVOCATION OF MINISTERS.—The Lynchburg *News*, of Tuesday, says:

We understand that a Convocation of Ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will take place in this city, on Wednesday evening next, for the purpose of arranging for a series of meetings, to be held in this section of Virginia under the auspices of the Episcopal denomination.—Some eight or ten ministers are expected to be present.

The Rev. Gen. Pendleton, a distinguished divine, and a well known officer of the late army of Northern Virginia, will preach in St. Paul's Church, on Wednesday.

General Clement Evans, late of the Confederate army, is now the Reverend Clement Evans, of the Georgia Conference, and pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Bartow county.

The Fayetteville, N. C., Presbytery meets on the 8th of April, the Orange on the 11th, the Concord on the last Wednesday in April.

Pope Pius the Ninth is again reported to be seriously ill.

MARRIED,

On Monday, February 12th, at Edgewater, Duchess county, New York, the residence of Robert Donaldson, uncle of the bride, by Right Reverend Bishop Bayley, of Newark, ROBERT D. BALLIEFF, of Havana, and SUSAN G. GASTON, grand-daughter of the late Judge Gaston of North Carolina.

In this city, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. W. M. Young, the Rev. G. S. JONES, of Hendersonville, and Miss MAGGIE G. FRENCH, of Wilmington.

IN MEMORIAM.

TALCOTT MILTON CUSHING, was born July 15th, A. D. 1849, and departed this life April 3rd, 1866.

A noble, conscientious, generous, and upright youth has passed from among us. Although still a youth, he possessed those qualities of manliness and nobility of son rarely seen in those who have arrived at the age of discretion.

Gentle and reserved in his nature, he had within him a fount of overflowing sympathy and respect for the sorrows of others, and was ever ready to yield a willing ear to the cry of misery. Refined and gentlemanly in his conversation, he gained the esteem of those thrown in contact with him. Scorning a lie as mean, base and cowardly, he clung to the truth with a firmness, tenacity and religiousness of purpose seldom seen in man.

He had his faults like the rest of mankind, but we know of none whose virtues so completely counterbalanced those faults as he who is the subject of this memorial. His death was even more beautiful than his life, for it was with a prayer on his lips and a hope in his heart, that his eternal spirit winged its flight to its home beyond the skies.

Although not afraid to die, he wished to live in order that he might be the means of shielding his beloved mother from the trials he was afraid she must encounter in this hard world of ours; but such was not to be, his life was short but his glory will be eternal. Weep not for him dear friends, although a sad and deplorable loss, we must remember that "our loss is his eternal gain."

"Adieu, thou child whose early joy,
Spread roses o'er thy brow,
Where science seeks each loitering boy,
With knowledge to endow."

The classic fields of fame were thine.
Your glory sprung from truth,
Your soul to God has now gone up—
The spirit rests within that mine
From which it was sent forth.
Short your delay on earth sweet child;
Too good for this poor sphere,
Your God has called you up to rest,
And no more trouble meets you here.
The tear-drop from your mother's eye,
Was taken by an angel's hand,
And wafted to that Heaven on high,
To coronate thy diadem.

DIED.

In this city, on the 5th instant, in the 32d year of her age, SARAH CAROLINE, second daughter of the late Dr. Thomas H. Wright, and wife of Col. Robert Strange.

In this city, on 3d inst., Mr. JOHN LUCAS, a native of Durkheim, Bavaria, aged 35 years and 11 months.

North Carolina, Brunswick County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1866.

George K. Andrews & wife Sarah, vs. Dan'l Simmons and wife Sarah, Crawford W. Bozeman and wife Elizabeth, Rebecca Gore. — Petition for partition of Lands.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that Crawford W. Bozeman and Elizabeth, his wife, defendants in this cause, are not residents of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks, successively, in the Wilmington *Journal*, notifying said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

SWIFT GALLOWAY, Clerk.

March 29. 8—6w

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Feb 8 w-1-tf

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March 1 4-3m

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Feb. 15 2-tf